







Bosnian Serbs fitting air-to-air rockets from a jet fighter to a ground launcher in Brcko, in northern Bosnia, on Tuesday.

## UN Admits Serb Pullout Is 'Unresolved'

By Roger Cohen

New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Ten days after Serbian forces were supposed to have complied with a NATO ultimatum to withdraw from Gorazde's city center, the top UN official in the former Yugoslavia acknowledged Tuesday that problems remained over their compliance.

"We still have some unresolved questions over Gorazde," the United Nations official, Yasuaki Akashi, said here after meeting with Hris Slajdzic, the prime minister of the Muslim-led Bosnian government.

Mr. Slajdzic is adamant that Bosnian peace talks will not resume in earnest until Serbian forces are removed from NATO's three-kilometer "exclusion zone" around Gorazde.

Over the past week, UN military officials have at first denied the presence of the Serbian militia, then said they were no more than a handful, then described them as policemen, and finally conceded that there were 100 of the

armed Serbs and that they constituted a problem.

After meeting Mr. Slajdzic, Mr. Akashi went to the headquarters of the Bosnian Serbs in Pale and said afterward that the Serbs seemed "serious" about compliance. He added that he had discussed the issue of the presence of a Serbian police element in Gorazde for a transitional period.

However, there was no indication that the conflict had been resolved and it appeared that peace talks with a group of international diplomats scheduled for Thursday would have scant chance of advancing.

On several occasions over the past 10 days, UN military spokesmen, Western officials and relief workers have provided widely divergent accounts of the situation in the beleaguered town, which has been sealed to journalists by the Serbs who surround it.

For the UN command in Sarajevo, the essential aim appears to have been the avoidance of NATO air strikes that might endanger its 16,000 personnel in Bosnia and cause an escalation of the Bosnian War.

Thus the situation in Gorazde — skirmishes and sniper fire notwithstanding — has been characterized by UN military spokesmen as having returned more or less to normal.

The Serbian militia are said to be protecting Serbian civilians who have been brought back into the town. Some of them are occupying houses that almost certainly belonged to Serbs before the war started two years ago. Nevertheless, the armed Serbs are in violation of the exclusion zone.

The Bosnian government is furious about the presence of the militia in the town. "The situation in Gorazde demonstrates that the UN force here has no credibility, so it had to believe in the international community as mediators," Bosnia's vice president, Ejup Ganic, said in an interview this week.

Perhaps more importantly, NATO keeps telling the United Nations that its aerial surveillance shows that Serbian compliance with NATO ultimatums, both in Gorazde and Sarajevo, leaves a lot to be desired. A NATO report to this effect was given to the UN command here this week, Western officials said.

## The Dutch Deliver Huge Protest Vote Christian Democrats Reeling From Pounding by Populists

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

THE HAGUE — Troubled by an influx of foreigners, accelerating job losses and cuts in cherished social welfare programs, Dutch voters on Tuesday inflicted the worst electoral defeat in this century on the traditional governing power, the Christian Democrats.

The first national elections since 1989 in the Netherlands, long regarded as Western Europe's most tolerant and socially progressive country, saw a sharp turn away from the mainstream governing parties and a breakthrough for radical populist parties.

While the Christian Democrats and the Labor Party, the junior party in the center-left government, suffered setbacks, upstart parties representing the extreme right and the interests of elderly citizens reaped a harvest of protest votes to capture a handful of seats in the new parliament.

The results appeared to confirm a trend among West European democracies, where the worst recession in two decades, resentment toward foreigners and anxiety about future social benefits has provoked a backlash against governing parties.

While pleased to see his party emerge as the country's biggest political force despite its loss of seats, the longtime Labor leader, Wim Kok, warned that the rise of the far right in the Netherlands was an ominous development.

"This is a black page in Dutch history," he said. "We must stop this poisonous campaign of hatred toward foreigners by the right-wing extremists in our country."

According to final projections with most votes counted, the low score registered by the Christian Democrats saw their share in the 150-seat lower house of parliament plummet to 34 seats from the 54 they won five years ago. The Labor Party looked set to win 37 seats, down from 49.

Early results showed that the conservative opposition party, the Liberals, was expected to improve its share to 31 seats from 22. The small, leftist D66 party was poised to emerge as the biggest winner, doubling its score and raising its profile to 24 seats from 12.

The most startling result of the election was the strong showing by the General Old People's Party and a sister party, which came out of nowhere to capture 7 seats. Their support was drawn from old-age pensioners alarmed by a proposal by the Christian Democrats to freeze all pensions for four years.

The far-right party, the Center Democrats, also registered surprising gains that will probably boost its presence in parliament to 4 seats from 1. Their blatant anti-foreigner crusade shocked many commentators but apparently struck a chord with the voters.

## Dutch Police Raid 23 Foreign Banks In Tax Crackdown

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Dutch authorities said Tuesday that they had raided the offices of 23 foreign banks in a major crackdown on tax evasion by residents sending money abroad to keep it out of the taxman's grasp.

"People try to be inventive and find ways to avoid paying tax," said Andre Weimer of the Amsterdam public prosecutor's office.

Dutch income tax ranges from 38.25 percent to 60 percent, one of the highest rates in Europe. Depositing money with foreign banks without declaring it appears to be a popular technique for earning interest, Mr. Weimer said.

He declined to comment on a report by the Dutch ANP news agency that the foreign banks included branches of Moroccan, Turkish and Spanish banks.

The number of foreign-owned banks in the Netherlands has grown to 80 this year from 25 in 1975, boosted by branches opened by Middle and Southeast Asian banks.

Mr. Weimer said the investigation was confined to clients and did not cast suspicion on the banks themselves. There was no link with organized money-laundering.

"I cannot tell you how much money or many people are involved yet," he added.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### EU Expansion Vote Seems Assured

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — The European Parliament looked set to clear the way on Wednesday for the expansion of the European Union to include Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden. "There is no doubt about the result," Jean-Pierre Cot of France, leader of the parliament's biggest group, the Socialists, said at a news briefing. "I am convinced that there will be more than 260 as a total and there will be no major difference between Norway and the other three." The parliament must give its assent to allow expansion, with at least 20 of the 517 sitting members saying "yes" in separate votes on the countries Wednesday.

Parliamentary officials said a positive vote on Norway would be difficult to achieve, because many deputies oppose Oslo's decision to resume catching minke whales in defiance of an international ban.

### Schmidt Supports Social Democrats

BERLIN (Reuters) — For the first time since he left office, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is returning to the political arena supporting the Social Democratic Party he once led but later repudiated. Twelve years after leaving office, Mr. Schmidt, 75, introduced a book Tuesday that maps out his ideas on how the Social Democrats could win the Christian Democrats in October. In the book, called "The New Decision," he contends that the Social Democratic Party would give Germany better than Helmut Kohl, his erstwhile rival and successor. "Schmidt has been moving closer" to the Social Democrats "in recent years and this is extremely important for us because he still has an awful lot of weight in this country," said Rudolf Hartung, managing director of the party in Berlin.

### Ruhe Sees Russia in NATO's Future

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Defense Minister Vitter Ruhe said Tuesday that he foresaw new Euro-Atlantic political cooperation featuring a strong and expanded North Atlantic Treaty Organization that included security participation by Russia. "Prosperity and democracy should not end at Germany's borders, nor should NATO and the European Union and the U.S. plan adopted by NATO for a Partnership for Peace that provides for NATO involvement with former East bloc nations, including Russia," Ruhe said in a speech prepared for delivery at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York.

Mr. Ruhe said his plan for Euro-Atlantic political cooperation would be fostered by continued active U.S. participation in Europe and would aim to create a "trans-Atlantic economic and security community" amalgam of NATO and a Euro-American free trade zone. He praised the U.S. plan adopted by NATO for a Partnership for Peace that provides for NATO involvement with former East bloc nations, including Russia.

### Yemeni Feuding Downs Jet Fighter

SANA, Yemen (Reuters) — A southern Yemeni military aircraft has been shot down by rival northern troops stationed in the south, a source in Sana said Tuesday.

The MiG-21 fighter of the southern forces "was shot down by ground fire on Monday evening when a group of planes tried to carry out provocative sorties over the camp of the Second Armored Brigade," the source said.

North and South Yemen merged four years ago, but rivaling political factions led by a feud between President Ali Abdullah Saleh, a northern, and Vice President Ali Salem Bad, a southerner.

### A New 'House of Horror' Accusation

GLOUCESTER, England (Reuters) — The wife of the accused serial killer Frederick West was charged Tuesday with a fourth murder in Britain's "House of Horror" case.

Rosemary West, 40, was ordered held in police custody after she appeared briefly in a Gloucester court to be formally charged with the murder, along with her husband, of Theresa Siegfried, 21, a Swiss student who disappeared in 1974.

Last week, Mrs. West, the mother of eight, was charged, along with her husband, of murdering three girls in 1973. Mr. West's 32-year-old brother, has been charged with 10 murders, including those of his wife and a 16-year-old daughter.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Fuel Shortage Crisis Eases in Lagos

LAGOS (Reuters) — An acute fuel shortage that has disrupted transport in Nigeria for more than two weeks appeared to ease Tuesday, the deadline set by the military authorities for the state oil company to bring the crisis to an end.

A spokesman for Nigerian National Petroleum Co. said that many gasoline stations in the city now had fuel and that he expected the situation to return to normal quickly. At the height of the crisis, long lines formed at the few stations that had gasoline. A 40-hour meeting Monday between the government and the heads of the country's oil marketing companies apparently resolved various distribution problems.

A record number of foreigners visited China last year, bolstering tourism revenue by more than 18 percent to \$4.7 billion, a Tourism Ministry official said Tuesday. More than 41.5 million tourists visited China in 1993, up nearly 9 percent from 1992.

Gambing on cruise ships off Alaska will be banned this year for the first time; the measure affects U.S. as well as vessels flying through the Bering Sea. Passengers will still be able to gamble when they travel through British Columbia waters on the popular U.S.-Alaska route.

Cadbury Pacific Airways cut its Taiwan-Hong Kong flights by 15 percent in anticipation of lower demand because of Taiwan's ban on foreign tourists to China.

Japanese government offices and financial markets closed Tuesday for Constitution Day, a national holiday. They will reopen Friday after more national holidays: the Public Holiday and Children's Day. Troubles at the new Denver International airport continued as officials delayed the planned opening for a fourth time because of problems with a computerized baggage system.

## Parliament Calls González in Corruption Affair

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

Prime Minister Felipe González, facing one of the worst crises since the Socialists came to power 11 years ago, has been called to testify before parliament in a corruption affair involving the former chief of the Civil Guard, parliamentary sources said Tuesday.

Mr. González was summoned to appear before the Chamber of Deputies on May 11, the sources told Agence France-Presse, after a meeting of spokesmen for all parties in the chamber.

Earlier, in an interview in the newspaper El Mundo, Luis Roldán Ibañez, the former Civil Guard leader who was wanted on embezzlement charges, alleged that he was being made a scapegoat for corruption in the government and the governing Socialist Party.

Now a fugitive, he threatened to tell all he knows about government corruption if he was brought back for trial in Spain.

Mr. Roldán had previously told a parliamentary commission that he had a lot of dirt — he used a ruder word — in his head about government corruption.

His disappearance has put Mr. González at the mercy of support from the 17-member bloc of Catalan nationalist deputies.

The Catalans said that while they were not supporting the Socialists, they would continue to keep the government afloat. In exchange, they said they wanted to see broad change in the government immediately, including the resignation from Parliament of two former interior ministers and a former economy minister. Otherwise, they said, they will demand that Mr. González step down.

"If I go to jail," Mr. Roldán warned, "I will not go alone."

Investigating magistrates want to know how Mr. Roldán parlayed his relatively modest Civil Guard salary into a fortune estimated at about \$3.7 million. He failed to turn up for court hearings last week, and is believed to be abroad, possibly in France or South America.

After Mr. Roldán failed to appear, the interior minister, Antoni Asunción, offered his resignation. He was scheduled to appear before a commission of the Cortes, or parliament, to explain how Mr. Roldán managed to evade investigators.

Some political sources said Mr. González was under mounting pressure to resign, amid speculation that he would be succeeded by the deputy prime minister, Narcis Serra v. Serra. But sources close to Mr. González said he was determined to stand firm until he knew the results of the elections to the European Parliament on June 12. The

sources said the elections would give the government an indication of how badly it has been damaged by a series of high-level scandals.

The government ditched Mr. Roldán last year after his conspicuous wealth became a political embarrassment. Since then, media investigations have shown how Mr. Roldán used his position as a minor official in the Socialist Party as a springboard to reach one of the most powerful positions in the land. The magazine Cambio 16 said recently that it had failed to find any evidence that Mr. Roldán, a taxi driver's son, had any of the academic qualifications he claimed as an engineer and economist.

He was appointed head of the Civil Guard in 1986 after establishing a reputation for toughness as civil governor in Aragon Province, where he was a prime target for the Basque separatist organization ETA.

He told El Mundo that other government departments were guilty of irregularities worse than those linked to the Civil Guard. He denied he took commissions or kept secret bank accounts in Switzerland.

His lawyer, Gonzalo Casado, said Tuesday that he was quitting the case. "I understand that he may be suffering a deep depression but I have had no contact with him for a week," Mr. Casado said.

## Bangladesh Storm Toll at 110

Reuters

NAYAPARA, Bangladesh — A cyclone that devastated southeastern Bangladesh has killed at least 120 people — many of them refugees from Burma — and officials said the toll may rise further once reports from remote areas become available.

More than 5,000 people have been injured and at least 500,000 left homeless.

"This is a calamity," said Enamul Kabir, deputy commissioner of Cox's Bazar, "Human and property losses, although not as much as feared, could still be quite high."

Half of its team, including journalists, abandoned efforts to reach Teknaf, one of the worst-hit areas, because uprooted trees and electrical poles blocked the highway.

Reporters and officials confirmed 120 deaths, nearly 90 of them Rohingya, who are Muslim refugees forcibly expelled from Burma in recent years.

The storm, with a windspeed of

up to 200 kilometers (125 miles) an hour, damaged 16 of the 18 camps which housed nearly 200,000 refugees, leaving them to sleep in the open.

A camp official, Mohammed Akramuzzaman, said strong winds blew down the tents and shanties while heavy rain destroyed food and other supplies.

At least 1,000 refugees were injured, camp officials told reporters. Rescue officials estimated some 4,000 villagers were injured.

Officials said besides the Rohingyas, nearly 500,000 Bangladeshis had been made homeless.

Relief officials said emergency food and medical supplies were being distributed.

Officials and volunteers moved about 400,000 people to safety on Monday while thousands more moved voluntarily.

Prime Minister Khalida Zia called in the military to help relief operations and sent out ministers to coordinate the efforts.

## Taiwanese Pilots In Disaster Show Traces of Alcohol

TOKYO — Investigators have found small percentages of alcohol in the blood of the pilot and the co-pilot of a Taiwanese passenger jet that crashed in central Japan last week, a newspaper report said Tuesday.

Wang Lo-chi, the pilot of the China Airlines Airbus A-300-600R, and the co-pilot, Chuang Meng-jung, were among 264 people killed in the crash April 26. Seven passengers survived the accident.

The Mainichi newspaper quoted unnamed transportation officials as saying only small percentages of alcohol were discovered. It was not clear when the two drank the alcohol, or whether it had any direct connection with the fatal accident, the paper said.

The report said the amounts of alcohol found were far below the point at which alcohol is generally considered to affect perception and behavior, although the effects of alcohol may be stronger at higher altitudes.

A local police spokesman said he had instructions not to comment on the report because the investigation was still under way. An official of the Aircraft Accident Investigation Committee at the Transport Ministry said the ministry had yet to confirm the report. A China Airlines official in Tokyo said the company had not yet received any information from investigators.

## Berlusconi 'Fine-Tunes' Talks on New Cabinet

Reuters

ROME — Silvio Berlusconi said Tuesday that he expected to conclude consultations on forming Italy's new government this weekend.

"The fine-tuning is at a very advanced stage," Mr. Berlusconi said. Political commentators said the prime minister-designate could inform President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro as early as Monday that he would be able to form the country's 534 postwar government.

As is customary in Italy, Mr. Berlusconi "reserved a decision" on accepting his appointment while exploring the prospects for forming a coalition cabinet.

Mr. Berlusconi said he would wind up meetings with labor, business and economic leaders on Friday and hold another meeting of the conservative Freedom Alliance over the weekend.

He said it was not yet decided how to distribute cabinet seats among members of the alliance, which is made up of his Forza Italia movement, the federalist Northern League and the neofascist National Alliance.

Prosecutors called Tuesday for the seizure of Bettino Craxi's passport to prevent the former prime minister, who is under investigation for alleged corruption, from fleeing the country, Agence France-Presse reported from Milan.

## Richard Scarry Dies, Children's Writer

By Eric Pace

New York Times Service

Richard Scarry, 74, a best-selling author and illustrator of children's books, died of a heart attack Saturday at Saanen hospital in Gstaad, Switzerland.

Mr. Scarry, who was born in Boston and moved to Switzerland in 1968, once wrote: "It's a precious thing to be communicating to children, helping them discover the gift of language and thought. I'm happy to be doing it."

Mr. Scarry's illustrations are noted for being crammed with details that toddlers find entrancing, especially children learning to talk.

Ole Risom, a former Golden Books and Random House publishing executive who worked with

him for years, estimated Monday that more than 100 million Scarry books had been sold in the United States and other countries.

Robin Warner, the publisher of Golden Books, said Mr. Scarry wrote and illustrated more than 250 books over the years. His works were translated into dozens of languages.

Mr. Warner said "Richard Scarry's Best Word Book Ever," published in 1965 by Golden Books, had sold 4 million copies. "The Busy World of Richard Scarry," an animated television series, began running on the Showtime cable channel in Canada early this year.

Richard McClure Scarry was born in 1919, studied at the Boston Museum School from 1939 to 1942,

served in the army and began illustrating books in 1947. He remained by began writing as well.

He was the author of eight children's books, including "The Busy World of Richard Scarry," which was named by the U.S. Library of Congress to a list published in 1989 by Publishers Weekly, the trade publication, excluding foreign and club sales.

Widely read books by Scarry include "Richard Scarry's Picture Book of the Alphabet," "Richard Scarry's Thank You," and "Richard Scarry's Find Your ABC's."

"Half his books are storybooks," his son said Monday. "He had an educational book, but the educational books always try to teach across whatever educational boundaries they have to tell an interesting and lighthearted story."

Richard McClure Scarry was born in 1919, studied at the Boston Museum School from 1939 to 1942,

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# THE AMERICAS / THE NEW ENCLAVES

## 'Time to Go,' Clinton Tells Haiti's Rulers As He Hardens Stand

By Diana Jean Schemo  
New York Times Service

BRANCHBURG, New Jersey — It was the hot-air balloon race in Montecarlo County that lured Bill Clinton to suburbia's new frontier.

He came to see colors lift and sweep across the sky, and found in the horse farms and open fields the suburban dream he had lost at home in Morris County. There, narrow paths were being widened for a new shopping mall, and congestion had brought urban-sized traffic jams to his door.

So a few years ago, children moved to Society Hill at Branchburg, a self-contained townhouse development rising by a recently extended highway. Scholars say that Society Hill, spread over 30 acres (12 hectares) and home to about 500 people, represents the next generation of American suburbs.

But critics say these enclaves, which frequently offer private security, street cleaning and other traditionally public services, insulate residents from the concerns of the wider community. They have been called a retreat from democracy, with homeowner boards elected on a system of one house, one vote (rather than one person, one vote), giving more power to the wealthy while

imposing far more restrictions on residents' behavior than any government could.

The debate promises to touch more and more lives. In 1970, according to the Community Associations Institute, 10,000 community associations existed. By 1975 the number had doubled. By 1990 there were 130,000 associations housing 32 million Americans in arrangements as varied as co-op apartment buildings, condominiums and walled neighborhoods of free-standing houses.

All these arrangements share a reliance on homeowner boards to provide services and govern residents. By 2000, the institute projects, the associations will number 225,000.

Defenders of these burgeoning communities argue that no one is forced to live in them or to accept their range of restrictions on such personal choices as what color they may paint their windows, what they may plant in their gardens, or who may live in their house.

Others point out that these developments are coming to represent an increasing share of the affordable-housing market. In an age of shrinking public resources, developments like Society Hill have become a popular way for localities to expand their tax base at minimal public out-

lay, at least initially. As older suburbs increasingly face the congestion, crime and other troubles of urban America, the new, insular enclaves represent an updated version of the middle-class flight from cities.

"In many ways, this form of ownership is a modern-day Levittown, or Levittown revisited," said Benjamin Lambert, a lawyer who is the former president of the Community Association Institute's New Jersey chapter, which represents the developments. "What you're really getting is the ability to live in a less congested, safer, rural type of area that's still convenient to a major urban population center."

Exploiting sites along highways far from central cities—or even from other suburbs—developers build their own infrastructures and provide many services, such as garbage collection and snow plowing, that municipalities customarily assure.

And because residents share swimming pools and golf courses, the developments open regions like this one—where traditional private houses cost \$300,000 or more—to the middle class at less than half that price.

"Community associations are taking over more of the functions of municipal governments," said Debra Dulin Bass, a spokeswoman for the Community Association Institute. "That's why governments

are more amenable to zoning variances for community associations to build. They add to the tax base at minimum expense."

Developments like Society Hill are an answer to urban encroachment and to the fiscal demands forcing local governments to cut back the services that distinguished suburbs from cities. As more of America moves to suburbia, the walls, both physical and invisible, are going up.

Gerald Frug, a professor specializing in local government at Harvard Law School, notes that people have sought to escape congestion and crime in two ways: "the city-suburb border and the public-private border, whether by a private community, a private school or mall." The developments combine the two, he says.

"It's the same impulse that drove people to the suburbs that now drives them to create walled communities," he said. "It does exponentially increase your ability to feel that your life is no longer connected to the larger society as a whole. It is a double move in this way from the larger society."

Many developments are truly private realms. With names like The Mews and Fox Run, they blossom behind walls protected by guardhouses and hired security services. Their streets are not for strangers. Their parks and pools are restricted to residents and guests.

Their greatest growth is in places like Branchburg, once-rural regions made accessible by interstate highways. For the most part, the migration to these places has been heavily white, said George Sternlieb, the recently retired director of the Center for Urban Policy and Research at Rutgers University and author of the 1990 book "The Future of Suburbia."

At Society Hill, a group of residents appeared surprised when a stranger remarked on the absence of blacks among them.

"I never noticed it until you asked," said David DeLuca, treasurer of the homeowners' association.

Douglas M. Kleiner, a former researcher for the Community Associations Institute, said that while older planned communities were built with a more expansive mentality, often including subsidized housing for low-income people, newer developments are for the better-heeled.

"They're more likely now to have the guard at the gate, the golf course inside," Mr. Kleiner said. "It's the announcement: 'I've made it. I've got it. I'm going to keep it and nobody's going to take it away from me.' And the message, whether it's intentional or not, is 'I'm abandoning my responsibility for the city and the rest of society.'"

WASHINGTON — As part of a tougher U.S. attitude, President Bill Clinton said Tuesday that the military rulers of Haiti had abused their authority and that it was now time for them to go.

Mr. Clinton said the next step would be to tighten economic sanctions on Haiti to bring pressure on the forces that deposed the democratically elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

"It that does not work, he said, 'I'm not ruling out any option.'"

This president said that the military leaders of Haiti were killing innocent civilians and that the United States and the rest of the world were outraged.

"Acknowledging shortcomings of U.S. policy on Haiti, the president said: 'We've tried other initiatives and they have not worked. We have done our best to work through this and the things we have done have not worked, so we are now doing this sanctions regime as recommended by President Aristide and others.' He was referring to the current United Nations-mandated oil embargo.

**Military Options Weighed**  
Daniel Williams of The Washington Post reported from Washington: The Clinton administration is considering sending military trainers to Haiti who would be armed well enough to defend themselves against attack by supporters of the military rulers there, according to U.S. officials.

The officials made it clear, however, that the United States was still counting primarily on tougher economic sanctions to bring about change in Haiti. The UN Security Council is expected to take steps this week toward a total commercial embargo on Haiti.

Further U.S. moves regarding Haiti, including military ones, would not come into play until the effects of any new sanctions become clear, the officials said.

Word that a military option was again under consideration came as Washington's former special envoy to Haiti, Lawrence Pezzullo, assailed the administration for "weak-kneed" decisions on Haiti. He said these had cost Washington credibility with the Haitian military it is trying to coax from power, with the exiled president it is trying to return to power, and with foreign allies.

Mr. Pezzullo also wrote a highly critical letter to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher last week in which he warned that the United States was heading for military action in Haiti.

"I wanted to express my grave concern that we are heading down a path toward unilateral military intervention in Haiti," he wrote in the letter, dated April 28, several days after he was removed from his job as special envoy. "That would be a grave mistake."

"We have abandoned the negotiating track," he added. "We have unwisely taken on full responsibility for Haiti's future."

Administration officials say they hope to revive "robustly" a U.S. Navy-backed mission to Haiti. A U.S. Navy ship carrying more than 200 American and Canadian troops on a UN mission to train Haitian policemen and army troops was withdrawn from Haitian waters after Haiti's military commanders refused to guarantee the foreign troops' safety.

Recent critical comments by Father Aristide on Mr. Clinton's policy of repatriating Haitian refugees, plus pressure in the U.S. Congress from supporters of the exiled Haitian leader, prompted Mr. Clinton last week to seek tougher sanctions.

"We are quite determined to prevail," a senior administration official said. "That means, simply, the military option and Aristide in."

Reviving the UN mission to restore democracy in Haiti by using teams of foreign troops would require agreement with France and other countries involved with the original effort to send a 1,300-member force. It might also require a greater military commitment from the United States.

Nominally, the aim of the foreign training force would be to imbue Haiti's military and police with a sense of professionalism, but administration officials see the mis-

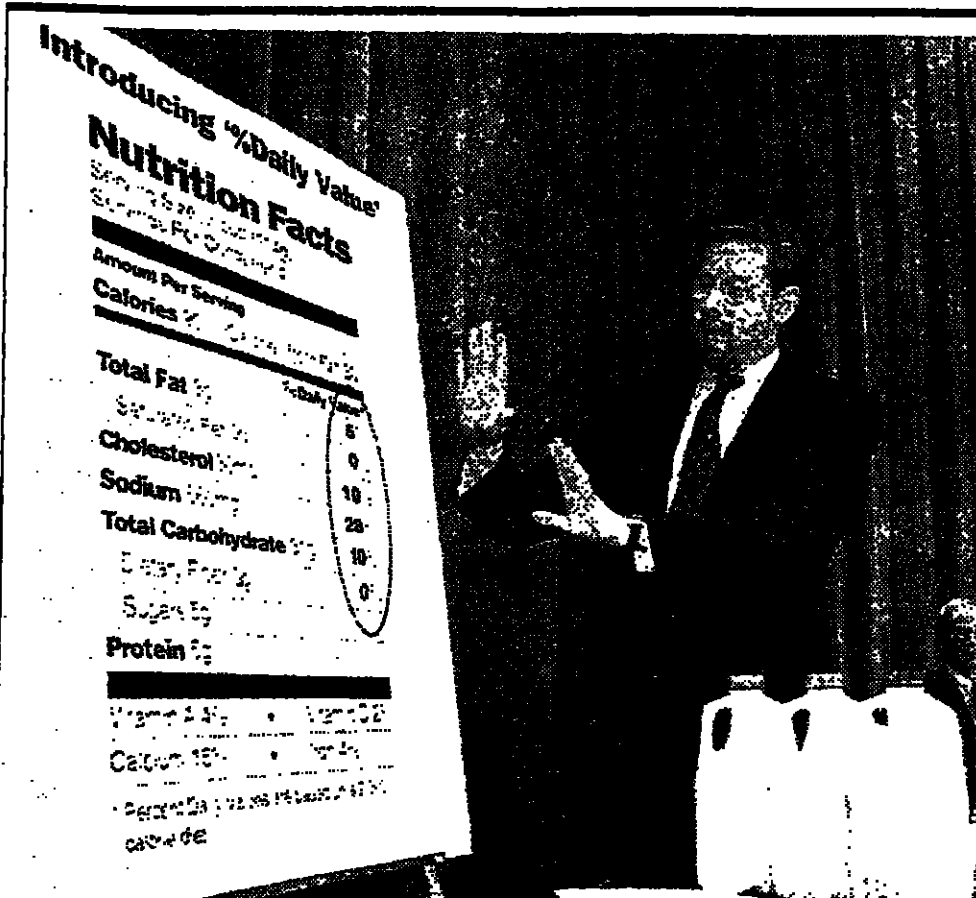
sion essentially as a way of showing international resolve to restore and protect Father Aristide.

**Bush Calls for Policy Shift**

Former President George Bush said it was time for a significant shift in U.S. policy toward Haiti, including abandoning support for Father Aristide, Reuters reported from Houston, quoting a report in the Houston Chronicle.

Mr. Bush told the newspaper that it would be "a tremendous mistake" to use U.S. ground forces in Haiti and that such an option should be ruled out.

"Aristide has proved to be totally unable to help facilitate his own return," he said. "He has been unwilling to compromise and in attacking President Clinton's policies, he is attacking those who have been trying hard to help him."



JUST THE FACTS — David A. Kessler, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, displaying nutrition labels that manufacturers must use beginning Sunday. The aim is not just to give information about fat content, but also a sense of a particular food's impact on the diet.

## Clinton Blocks FBI From CIA Oversight

By Tim Weiner  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A battle long fought behind closed doors erupted into the open Tuesday as congressional overseers of the Central Intelligence Agency fought with the agency's director over the future of American intelligence, and President Bill Clinton sought to block a Senate bill to give the Federal Bureau of Investigation powers over the CIA.

In the opening round of what promises to be a long and bitter argument over the CIA's ability to police itself, Mr. Clinton signed an executive order putting the president's national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, at the head of a new government board managing counterintelligence.

The order, signed Tuesday morning minutes before a Senate hearing on the subject, was aimed at blocking legislation to give the FBI overall responsibility for catching foreign spies and suspected traitors within the CIA. The new law was proposed by the ranking members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

The relationship between the FBI and the CIA, a source of tension for decades, has become a lightning rod for critics of the intelligence agency since the arrest of Aldrich Hazen Ames, the intelligence officer who last week pleaded guilty to spying for Moscow.

His betrayal of CIA secrets, which investigators say led to the deaths or disappearances of at least 12 Soviet and Eastern European

agents working for the United States, went undetected for nine years.

The Senate intelligence committee's leaders, Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, and John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, called the director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey Jr., the FBI director, Louis Freeh, and Deputy Attorney General Jamie S. Gorelick before them to discuss the relative merits of the executive order and the proposed law. In the end, they agreed to disagree.

Mr. Warner warned Mr. Woolsey that a "battle royal" and a "first storm" were coming in Congress over the costs and capabilities of American intelligence.

He predicted that a bill to do away with the CIA, sponsored by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, would receive "not one, not two, but many" votes if it came to the floor.

An angry exchange ensued as Mr. DeConcini and Mr. Woolsey argued over the proper way to solve the problems exposed by the Ames case.

Mr. Woolsey said the Senate's legislation "is badly drafted and is unwise." He said it would establish an "overzealous rivalry between the FBI and the CIA that now, on the whole, does not exist and existed back in the late '40s and early '50s." He was referring to the earliest days of the CIA, when the agency and the bureau's longtime director, J. Edgar Hoover, first battled for dominance in the shadow world of catching Soviet spies.

Mr. DeConcini became angry at the intelligence director's criticism, calling it a "wild" statement "that does nothing constructive." The senator called the Ames case "a disgrace," and said "the American public is losing confidence in our intelligence."

## In a Rare Move, FBI Raids Home Of Sheikh's Aide

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — FBI agents searched the New Jersey home of one of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman's legal assistants and seized copies of the Egyptian cleric's writings, tapes of his sermons and other materials, prosecutors said.

Federal prosecutors, who are preparing for the Sheikh's trial this fall on charges of involvement in a terrorist conspiracy, said in an affidavit that the search on Monday was necessary to collect some of Sheikh Abdel Rahman's highly charged pronouncements, which they believe may shed light on the conspiracy.

But defense lawyers condemned the search of the home of the paralegal, Mohamed Nabeel Elmasry, as an invasion of the confidential relationship between lawyers and clients. The lawyers and Mr. Elmasry said the agents examined documents detailing the defense strategy for the Sheikh's trial.

Searches of lawyers' or paralegals' offices are relatively rare and usually sought only when the government believes the lawyer or paralegal is holding evidence of a criminal act.

Justice Department policy requires special procedures be used in such cases to protect lawyer-client privilege and ensure that prosecutors do not improperly learn of defense strategies. A failure to use adequate safeguards could lead a judge to throw out evidence at trial, legal experts said.

The American is in prison. Only a favorable decision by Mr. Ong, acting on the advice of the Singapore government, could spare him the caning, which is extremely painful and leaves scars.

President Bill Clinton has requested clemency for Mr. Fay, saying that caning would be an excessive punishment.

## Mr. President: Have You Got a Lawyer?

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton is exploring whether to hire a prominent Washington lawyer to represent him if he is sued by a woman who has accused him of making an unwanted sexual advance in 1991, White House officials said.

The officials said that Lloyd N. Cutler, the White House counsel, had held preliminary conversations with Robert S. Bennett, who has represented many well-known Washington figures. Mr. Bennett represents Harold M. Ickes, a deputy White House chief of staff, who is among several aides to Mr. Clinton who have been subpoenaed by the special prosecutor in the Whitewater matter.

"I've had some conversations with Bob about the possibility," Mr. Cutler said. "Nothing's been finalized. If there's a lawsuit, a lawsuit would have to be defended. He would be a private counsel for that purpose."

Joel I. Klein, the deputy White House counsel, said the White House had heard reports that the woman, Paula C. Jones, might be preparing to file suit in several days. Ms. Jones appeared at a news conference in Washington in February, arranged by two Arkansas state troopers who had made accusations about Mr. Clinton's private life, and by Cliff Jackson, a former Oxford classmate of Mr. Clinton's who had spent several years trying to turn up embarrassing information about the president's past.

At the news conference Ms. Jones said that Mr. Clinton made a sexual advance to her in a hotel room during a conference in 1991, when he was governor of Arkansas and she was an office assistant for the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission. Ms. Jones said she rejected the overture, which she declined to describe.

At the time, the White House communications director, Mark D. Gerson, said: "It is not true. He does not recall meeting her. He never alone in a hotel with her."

**Mrs. Clinton Wanted 'Our People' In Job**

WASHINGTON — A senior White House official said Hillary Rodham Clinton urged him last year to replace members of the travel office with "our people," congressional investigators reported.

## Suicide Risk in Caning, U.S. Doctor Warns

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The Singapore government has been cautioned by a U.S. psychiatrist that if it carries out a caning sentence against Michael Fay there is a "grave risk" that the American teenager will commit suicide.

The specialist, Russell A. Barkley, professor of psychiatry and neurology at the University of Massachusetts Medical Center, also warned that caning Mr. Fay, 18, would "result in permanent and irreparable physical and mental harm to him," severely impairing his ability to function satisfactorily in adult society.

The warning is contained in a 13-page opinion given by Dr. Barkley. It formed a key part of a petition for clemency for Mr. Fay that was handed to President Ong Teng Cheong of Singapore last month. A copy of Dr. Barkley's opinion was made available Tuesday to the International Herald Tribune.

Mr. Fay was sentenced earlier this year to six strokes of a rattan cane and four months in jail on vandalism and other charges that included spray-painting cars and retaining stolen property. The offenses took place last year.

The American is in prison. Only a favorable decision by Mr. Ong, acting on the advice of the Singapore government, could spare him the caning, which is extremely painful and leaves scars.

President Bill Clinton has requested clemency for Mr. Fay, saying that caning would be an excessive punishment.

"Even if we would like to grant

## POLITICAL NOTES

The report by the General Accounting Office, a nonpartisan investigative arm of Congress, goes significantly beyond a White House review last July of the dismissal of all seven employees of the travel office on May 19. The new account depicts Mr. Clinton as playing a more active role in the dismissals after the White House accused the workers of mismanagement.

Five of the travel office employees were ultimately restored to government jobs; the remaining two retired. Since then, the Justice Department has been investigating the dismissals for possible criminal wrongdoing. (NYT)

## Dole Courts the Republicans' Democrat

WASHINGTON — Senator Bob Dole joked in a recent speech that if Senator Richard C. Shelby defected to the Republican Party and Republicans then won control of the Senate this year, Mr. Shelby could replace him as the party leader.

"Boy, you'd be a great leader, Rick," Mr. Dole said, adding that he would give the Alabama Democrat "anything he wants" to switch parties.

Mr. Dole, of Kansas, would sooner campaign for an East Coast Democrat than step aside as Republican leader. But he is serious about courting Mr. Shelby, who has long been the most obvious Senate prospect for defection.

The idea of his switching parties has taken on more currency in recent days because Mr. Shelby now has an incentive: the possibility of Republicans gaining the seven seats they need to control the Senate. If he was the one to tip the balance, Mr. Shelby would become an instant Republican hero. In that case, Mr. Dole might have to make good on his "anything he wants" pledge. (NYT)

## Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, speaking in favor of a bill to ban the sale of 19 kinds of assault rifles: "To hide behind the rights of sports people to justify the kind of unconscionable behavior that takes place every single day on the streets of this country is an unforgivable abuse of our common right to be hunters." (AP)

## Egypt Hangs 5 Muslims For Attack on Minister

CAIRO — Egypt hanged five Muslim militants here Tuesday for trying to kill Prime Minister Atef Sedki in November, security sources said.

Mr. Sedki narrowly escaped death when militants blew up a car as his motorcade was passing. A schoolgirl was killed and 18 people were wounded.

In the submission to President Ong, Dr. Barkley said that the most appropriate penalty for Mr. Fay would be performance of community service and required participation in a psychiatric treatment program specifically designed for his disorder.

Dr. Barkley said that in reaching his medical conclusions, he had interviewed Mr. Fay by telephone on March 28 and spoken to his stepfather, who has known the teenager for more than nine years.

Attention deficit hyperactive disorder is thought to be inherited in most cases but also can be caused by trauma before, during or shortly after birth.

In a telephone interview from Massachusetts, Dr. Barkley said that he was not trying to get Mr. Fay "off the hook" but was concerned that the full implications of the teenager's disorder should be understood by the Singapore authorities when they made their decision.

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## Away From Politics

After being acquitted by a Detroit jury in the first trial involving Michigan's law against assisted suicides, Dr. Jack Kevorkian called Michigan's law against assisted suicides a "hoax" and said he was ready to draft strict guidelines for doctors who want to help terminally ill patients end their lives.

A man who was convicted of killing a policeman during a robbery attempt has been executed by lethal injection in a Huntsville, Texas, prison. Paul Rousseau, 46, was the fifth inmate executed in Texas this year and the 76th since the state resumed executions in 1982.

The foreigner who was shot to death by two teenage girls in New Orleans was identified as Sergeant Martin Hecker, a German-Army soldier. The girls had befriended him and then tried to rob him near the French Quarter, the police said. The victim, from Reims, France, was on a weekend break from a helicopter training course in Germany when he was shot.

Exxon should pay billions of dollars in damages for the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill because the company left the tanker's captain in charge even though it knew he had a drinking problem, the parties charge over the company argued in federal court in Anchorage, Alaska, suing the oil company for 10,000 fishermen, property owners and the civil lawsuit, seeking an estimated \$1.5 billion in compensatory damages and as much as 10 times that amount in punitive damages, in connection with the spill in the Gulf of Alaska. AP, Reuters

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# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## United Nations in Shame

Even in a century inured to carnage, the killings in Rwanda evoke a special horror. Machetes are the common weapon in massacres that began with the April 6 death of the Rwandan president in a still mysterious air crash. The killings are selective: highest on the target list are Rwandans known to be educated or to favor human rights; possession of eyeglasses can be fatal. Thus to rampaging gangs of ethnic butchers who have claimed as many as 250,000 lives, a diploma is a death certificate.

Compounding the horror is the threat of pestilence and famine in Kigali, the Rwandan capital, as mutilated bodies clog the Kagera River, flowing into neighboring Tanzania at the rate of 25 bodies every hour.

The United Nations looks on, stunned. The Security Council struggles to explain its unanimous vote to cut back to 270 rather than increase the UN peacekeeping force originally sent to Rwanda as cease-fire monitors. And Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali appeals to African heads of state to send troops for a new all-African peacekeeping operation.

But the bitter truth is that the Security Council has no arrows in its quiver, and that in these matters the "international community" is a nebulous phantom. Ending these massacres is beyond the capacity of lightly armed peacekeepers. No UN member is volunteering to send combat troops. The United Nations cannot dispatch a rapid-deployment peace-making force because no such unit exists.

Groping for a stronger response, the Clinton administration is weighing the offer of logistic support for military intervention by neighboring African countries, and emergency humanitarian aid to the estimated 250,000 refugees who have fled to Tanzania.

A vital political corollary is that Washington should extend no recognition to Rwanda's acting military regime, composed of hard-line majority Hutus who are the presumed authors of the worst atrocities in Kigali.

President Bill Clinton could further mitigate this human rights disaster by opening an overdue discussion on peacekeeping. When he spoke to the General Assembly last October, he correctly said that the United Nations must know "when to say 'no'" to military intervention. But as the former UN peacekeeping chief Brian Urquhart has added, what happens more often is that Washington and the world confusingly say "yes" and "no" in the same resolution. Worse, UN members, most notably the United States, lag ignominiously in paying for peacekeeping operations that they have authorized.

The disasters of Somalia showed all too graphically the problems of responding to horrific television images with ad hoc forces under multinational command carrying out an ill-defined mission. Now the horrors of Rwanda underscore the continuing need for finding some better mechanism for saving lives when anarchy threatens.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Lead All South Africans

"Next Tuesday I shall lay down my responsibilities as state president," said Frederik W. de Klerk at a news conference on Monday. With his concession speech and announcement that he would be handing over the presidency to Nelson Mandela, South Africa's tormented transition from apartheid to democracy finally and mercifully comes to an end. "After so many centuries, we will finally have a government which represents all South Africans. All South Africans are now free," said the outgoing president. It was an extraordinary moment in the country's history.

The final vote tally from last week's unprecedented all-race elections is not in. Inexperience with handling universal franchise elections, unexpected logistical problems, even instances of possible voter fraud may be contributing factors to the delay in the likely results, however, is known about the transfer of power from minority rule to the black majority will come about on terms that most South Africans and the international community can accept. The victory represents a brilliant success for South Africans across the political spectrum who set aside their own factional

interests and withstood acts of violence and intimidation to make their country's first multiracial election a reality.

But the victory is also a personal triumph for the African National Congress president, Nelson Mandela. After living through the brutality of apartheid and losing 27 years of his life in prison, Mr. Mandela chose reconciliation and the uncertainties of the political process over bitterness and violence as the best way to liberate his country. On Monday he told an audience: "I am your servant. I don't come as your leader... I stand before you humble at your courage with my heart full of love for all of you." On Friday, when South Africa's new 400-seat multiparty Parliament sits for the first time, Mr. Mandela is expected to be voted into his country's highest office.

As the old order passes away, the new leadership indicates that it wants a broadly based government of national unity, possibly including in the cabinet some parties which performed poorly at the polls. That would be a generous gesture and a wise move toward shaping an inclusive government that will lead, for the first time, to a free, democratic South Africa.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## No to Assault Weapons

AK-47s, Uzis and Street Sweepers are made with one purpose: to kill human beings quickly and efficiently. They are not sporting weapons; they have no legitimate civilian purposes. The U.S. Senate has already voted to ban these guns, along with a list of other semiautomatic weapons and detachable magazines that can hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition. The ban would not apply to guns now legally owned, although it would require the filing of a federal form for such guns to be transferred. The Senate's assault weapons ban was passed as part of the crime bill. It was chopped off the House version. Now it is before the House as a freestanding bill, sponsored by Representative Charles Schumer, Democrat of New York.

The kinds of weapons described in this legislation are the most deadly guns legally available in most places in America. They are the weapons of choice of mass murderers and urban gangs. Their ability to deliver several rounds per second makes them ideal for drive-by shootings and the horrific massacres that have taken place in restaurants, workplaces and playgrounds around the country.

Opponents of this legislation point out that when these guns are used to commit crimes, they are often illegal guns; therefore to ban them would make no difference. But some horrible mass murders have been committed with legal assault weapons. And most of the illegal guns on American city streets were legally manufactured. If this bill passes, the deadliest ones will be manufactured no more.

Passage of the bill is far from certain. The House leadership seems determined to bring it to a vote this week, and its supporters believe that it is still 15 to 20 votes shy of passage. There have been two hearing switches in recent days. The most important was that of Representative Henry Hyde, Republican of Illinois, who voted against such a ban in 1991 but who supported this version in the Judiciary Committee. Representative Susan Molinari, Republican of New York, who until a few days ago opposed the measure, has now changed her mind.

But there are still representatives from the New York area who plan to vote against the bill. Among them are Hamilton Fish, James Walsh, Bill Paxton and Gerald Solomon, all of New York, and Dean Galle of New Jersey. Mr. Fish voted against the bill in the Judiciary

Committee. His opposition is hard to understand. He represents much of Westchester County, many of his constituents work in New York City. Does he not want to see the Tech-Ps and Street Sweepers off New York streets?

Other representatives who are undecided or have not publicly committed to support the bill are Benjamin Gilman, Sherwood Boehlert, Maurice Hinchey, Jack Quinn, John McHugh and Anne Houghton from New York, and James Saxton and Dick Zimmer from New Jersey. They need a call from their constituents urging a vote for the bill.

It is a relief to see President Bill Clinton taking the initiative to support this measure; his lobbying on its behalf in recent days has not been matched since the days of NAFTA. New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani has also added his support. Many of the members of Congress listed have already had the guts to stand up to the gun lobby by voting for the Brady Law. They now need to assess whether they want to stand against the president, enlightened hunters, almost every police organization in the country, the mayor of the nation's biggest city and most of his fellow mayors — out of fear of the well-organized fanaticism of the National Rifle Association.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

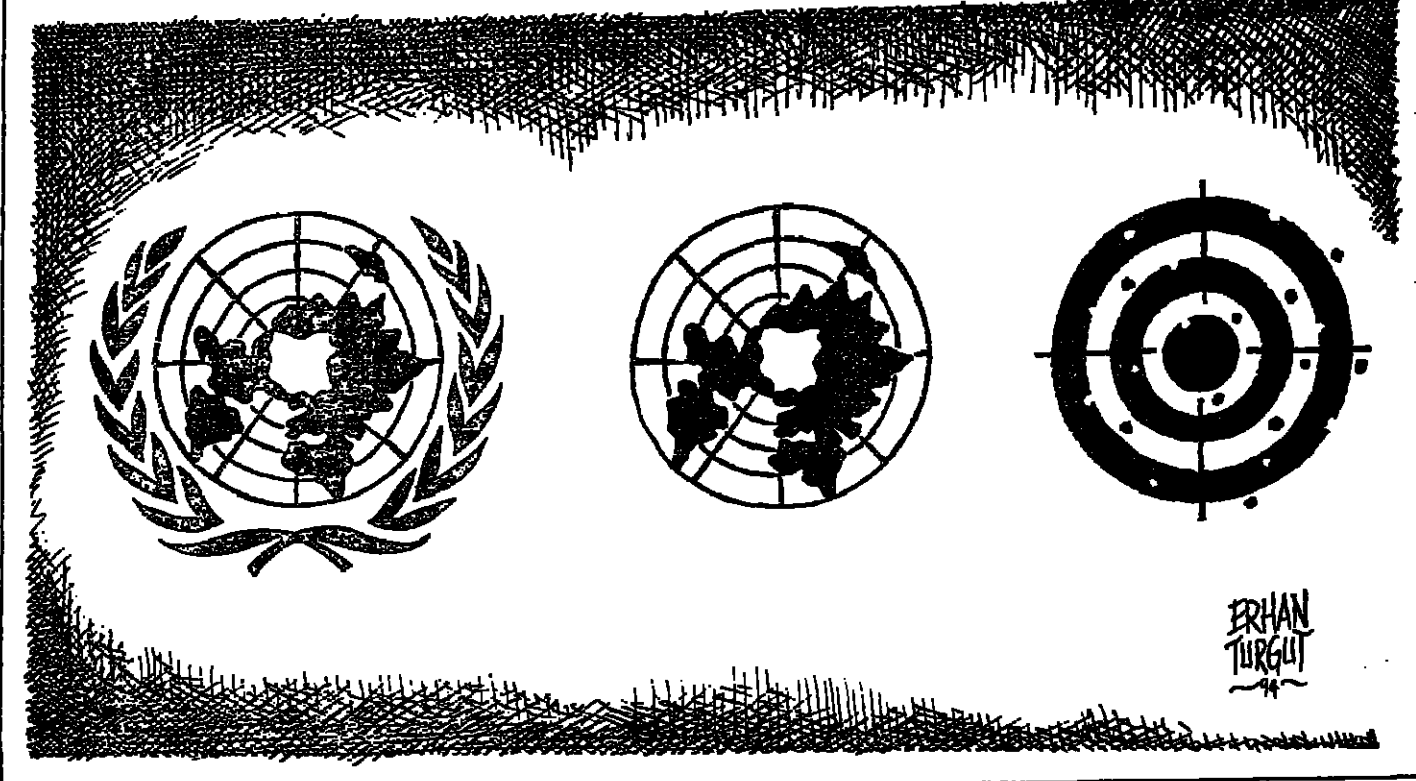
### Other Comment

#### Who Will Police the World?

U.S. ability to court deaths of troops to pursue an objective not clearly associated with vital national interest has been seriously dented. The United States feels it cannot be the world's policeman. That being so, [it] should welcome an institutionalization of the role of NATO in the service of the UN, while broadening it. The first requirement is to bring in Russia as an equal partner. It will be necessary to include Japan and China in some form.

Still, much of the responsibility for finding new solutions rests on the shoulders of the United States. The Bosnia tragedy has shown that the alternative to a national and coherent new policy is chaos, suffering and ad hoc responses that fail to work.

—S. Nihal Singh, commenting in the Khaleej Times (Dubai).



## The West Stands Convicted of Hypocrisy in Bosnia

By Hanns W. Maull

TRIER, Germany — One must hope that NATO's most recent ultimatum — its third — will work. But the chances are that it will not, that it will be seen as what it really is: a desperate bluff to get the West out of a quagmire. There is urgent need to rethink Western policies toward the unending Yugoslav nightmare.

A thorough rethinking should start by squarely facing up to Western shortcomings and failures. Those have been of two kinds: failures in analysis, and failures in policy.

Among the more serious failures in analysis was the widespread assumption among Western govern-

ments that the military force was unable to achieve a key objective: a change of regime in Baghdad.

In Yugoslavia, this reality operated for the West, but (and this is often overlooked) it also applies to the Serbs. Their wars of territorial expansion have destroyed the Serbian economy, and in the end will turn out to be as much of a national catastrophe for them as for the victims of their aggression.

Somalia and Haiti, as well as Yugoslavia, where the UN intervention has moved away from the tried and trusted model of peacekeeping, demonstrate that constraints on the use of military force apply particularly severely to operations under UN auspices. The UN operations in Namibia and Cambodia, on the other hand, were successful — by sticking to the traditional peacekeeping role of UN forces.

These lessons were ignored in Yugoslavia. Why? The answer to this question brings us to the second kind of flaw: the yawning gap between exaggerated expectations and flimsy policy effort.

This gap operated at two levels simultaneously, producing a double hypocrisy of Western policies toward the former Yugoslavia: public opinion, shaken by gruesome television pictures, demanded drastic action by governments to stop the atrocities — but showed little willingness to pay the price of effective measures. Governments, in turn, dumped the problem onto international institutions (the then European Community, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United Nations, NATO) — without, however, giving them the wherewithal to do the job.

The result was predictable: with the rapid spread of this brushfire of ethnic violence, the costs of stopping the slaughter shot up. Now there are no more decent options; all alternatives look grim. To extricate itself, the West must begin by being honest. Rather than pretend to pursue policy objectives that describe what it would like to see but is quite unprepared to fight for, it must start defining policies and policy objectives that are realistic in terms both of the situation on the ground and of the limited willingness of Western governments and peoples to make sacrifices. Such policy objectives might include:

• Freezing the fighting as quickly as possible. This implies a cease-fire in place, which could be seen as legitimizing territorial conquest by force. It

would be hard to swallow for all concerned, particularly for the Muslims. They would have to choose between continuing the fight for territory on their own, or saving the lives of the Muslim communities and rebuilding their shattered realm.

• Territorial and population exchanges under international auspices to create territorially coherent ethnic groups, with generous support for the resettlement of displaced people in Bosnia, or in the Western countries. This not only would ratify the despicable practice of "ethnic cleansing," it would engage the international community in it. And it would clearly favor the Serbs. But does anyone have serious suggestions for how to sustain, over longer periods, population enclaves that are little more than large refugee camps?

• Shifting the protection, humanitarian assistance and support of refugees onto the Bosnian government. This would be possible once Bosnia, to put it bluntly and cynically, has been "carved up." UN troops should be moved out of those tasks as quickly as possible, and moved into duties of interposition along agreed cease-fire lines.

As the victimized group, the Muslims should get not only generous material support from governments and private organizations, but the means to protect themselves as a community. The arms embargo ought to be lifted, subject to strict acceptance of the cease-fire. The objective of this would be to work toward a balance of power between Serbs and Muslims, but one frozen by cease-fire and interposed forces.

• Maintaining sanctions on Serbia so long as there is no progress on a wider political settlement. Sanctions would help to delegitimize territorial conquest by force and keep the pressure for political negotiations.

None of these objectives and policies would be cause for pride. They fly in the face of much of what the Western alliance stands for.

But they would recognize, first, that the Yugoslav nightmare urgently needs a settlement now; second, that the West must be involved in it; and third, that it must try to get the best possible results with the limited budget of political will and resources at its disposal. This would be a step toward honesty — and the West's worst enemy in the Yugoslav crisis has been its hypocrisy.

The writer, professor of international relations at the University of Trier, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## The PLO Will Have to Prove That It Can Govern

By Yirmiyahu Yovel

NEW YORK — Again, Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat are to shake hands in a momentous ceremony, this Wednesday in Cairo. Months of haggling, crisis, bloodshed and suffering have followed the handshake on the White House lawn in September. This time, more than the symbolism of signatures is at stake.

Can the agreement on Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank work? Can terrorism carried out by the fundamentalist assassins of Hamas stop?

These are separate questions, or at least they ought to be. Unfortunately, emotions in Israel make the viability of peace with the Palestinians depend on cessation of all terror attacks — an unrealistic objective. This dream gives the terrorists far too many chips and too much disruptive power.

That is why, hard though it may be, Israelis have to realize that terror cannot be completely stopped, even

in peacetime, and that while terror endangers individual lives and property, it does not imperil the existence of the state. War does.

Hamas opposes the peace process for three reasons.

It is against Israel's very existence as a Jewish state. It wants a theocratic, Islamic state rather than the secular state that the Palestine Liberation Organization seeks. And it suspects — or says it suspects — that the Gaza-Jericho plan is an Israeli sham devised to avoid creation of a Palestinian state.

But Hamas has strong interests, ideological and practical. In avoiding a fratricidal war with the PLO that it knows it cannot win and that, it says, would play into the hands of the Israelis. (Such a war would help the Israeli right, but not the government.)

The PLO, for its part, claims to

represent all Palestinians, including those opposed to its policies. This is why it insisted, successfully, that Israel release many imprisoned Hamas activists with the thousands of PLO members now being freed.

Despite their own propaganda, some Hamas leaders are prepared to accept the PLO position that the Gaza-Jericho plan is not the end of a process but a first step. In their view, when full independence is attained their militant movement may then have its hour.

So Hamas and the PLO are reported to have reached an agreement under which Hamas will not challenge Mr. Arafat by arms and not launch further terrorist attacks against Israel from the areas under self-rule.

The PLO, bent on building dependable institutions, has a powerful interest in enforcing the agreement,

both to foil Hamas bloodshed that might challenge its governance and to avoid Israeli threats or acts of intervention and reprisal.

Hamas knows that within a few days the PLO will have a loyal and well-armed force of more than 8,000 members — its own police — and will control computers, records and a variety of intelligence resources provided by the departing Israeli authorities. These resources will be complemented by the PLO's own intelligence networks in the territories. This will give it a fair chance to control the streets, although it will not be able to avoid violence altogether.

Yet security measures that are based on fear are, at best, half-measures. What is more essential is hope — political and economic — for people who have scarcely known it.

That hope lies partly in the agreement on economic relations signed by Israel and the Palestinians in Paris on Friday — and of course on Western help. Now, for a PLO peace to prevail over Hamas terrorism, Gaza residents must see real improvement in work opportunities, housing, schools, roads and sewage.

In short, the PLO must show that it can govern, that it can shift from being fighters to able administrators and strategists who can outwit Hamas.

The writer, professor of philosophy at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, is teaching at the New School for Social Research, in New York. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## When Will Arabs Be Ready for Peace?

By A. M. Rosenthal

WASHINGTON — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has something important in common with Iraqi Saddam Hussein and America's Bill Clinton.

Saddam Hussein did not tell the Iraqi people when he invaded Kuwait that there was a chance they would be pummeled into military defeat. When Bill Clinton ordered American bombers to take part in the Bosnian war, he did not say there was a chance that bombing could spread the war further.

And Yitzhak Rabin, making concessions to bring peace with Palestinians and Syria, does not tell Israelis of the evidence that Arab public opinion is not ready for that peace, and favors immediate military confrontation as the alternative.

An old story — when national leaders, democratic or dictatorial, take a major step that involves big risks and big opportunities, they emphasize the opportunities and slide over or just skip talk about risk.

In a recent column I wrote that Arab governments were still spewing out anti-Israel propaganda and that Arab nations had taken none of the obvious steps to show their people that the unholy war was over. Coincidentally, the day the column was printed I received a study that provided startling supporting statistics.

The study was carried out not by an Israeli but by Hilal Khashan, associate professor of political science at the American University of Beirut. The article, printed by the new Middle East Quarterly (4304 Osage Avenue, Philadelphia 19104) is called "Are the Arabs Ready for Peace With Israel?"

His answer is a sad "no" — the result of a poll he carried out among 1,000 Muslim Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians in Beirut on the eve of the first Israeli-PLO agreement on Sept. 13, 1993.

"What are the alternatives to peace talks?" was one question. Of the two-thirds who replied to the question, 75 percent favored "immediate military confrontation with Israel."

The remaining one-fourth wanted to maintain the present situation — no peace, no war.

The conclusion in the analysis is that those who did support negotiations saw them merely as a truce before another military confrontation. The study blames Arab leadership for the fact that Arab people show little understanding of peace with Israel or its benefits and see it as a surrender.

Since the early 1920s, Mr. Khashan writes, the Arab elite has conditioned Arab populations to suspect Jews, hate Zionists and seek the destruction of Israel. And when Arab leaders chose to seek peace, he says, they did not prepare their people for what it meant, but followed a policy of "peace by stealth" — one step forward, two steps back, underestimating the implications of peace.

The Rabin government is so convinced that a formal peace is in the best interest of Israel that it has changed the military strategy that for decades rested on control of the West Bank and the Golan Heights.

As part of its negotiating tactics

Israel is playing down the refusal of Arab governments to revoke the very actions that helped create and sustain hatred and war against Israel.

Among them are the global water sewer, the world boycott, the *Unternehmen* barriers against Jewish travelers, and the Arab conventions calling for the death of Israel.

When many members of the U.S. Congress wanted to push for an end of the embargo now, the Israelis lashed out. Then Israel decided to accept a UN resolution condemning murders committed by one private person — the Hebron killer. This had never been done at the United Nations. Israelis did not urge the United States to veto a paragraph treating Jerusalem as occupied territory.

When Palestinians refused to revoke their death threats, Israel acted unconcerned. When the Arab League refuses to end the embargo, Israel talks about the exceptions that Arabs graciously grant from time to time.

The Rabin government will probably achieve the agreements it seeks. Land on credit and the coming Palestinian independence are a good starting point for the Arabs. But in the process his government is making the error of other Israeli governments — deluding itself about what Arab people think, and the consequences.

If Israel now does not seem to care much about how the Arab people are fed with hatred, or that so many see peace with Israel as a prelude to war with Israel, why should any other government bother itself — now or after the papers are signed?

The New York Times.

## Questions Related To Saddam

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — From the power players in the White House to the editorialists in the United States, the drumbeat has been to not end "invasive inspections" or do oil business with Iraq until Saddam Hussein is ousted.

In the aftermath of the aerial shooting down of a helicopter over the Iraqi portion of Kuwait, President Bill Clinton has been adamant: "It is our duty to continue the mission," he told the families of those who died protecting millions of Kurds from Saddam's interrupted genocide, to "save the lives of innocent people."

On this Clinton philosophy, a well-phased array, Secretary of State Warren Christopher visited the Gulf Cooperation Council in Doha, Qatar, recently to shore up Arab support against a renewal of Iraqi power.

But two weeks from now the UN Security Council, France will team up with Russia's Prime Minister to work, declaring Saddam's regime in compliance with the UN demand to stop secretly producing weapons of mass destruction. Once these commercial contracts for Iraqi oil, industrial espionage, and

inspections were provided six months ago with a list of Iraq's nuclear facilities, chemical weapons and missile parts supplied to Saddam, but have failed to follow up with serious investigation.

In France, Technomic, an supplier to the Baghdad regime, may know what equipment supplied the 1981 Israeli bombing of Iraq's nuclear facilities. Technomic, whose products used in making uranium in centrifuges were sold to Iraq, should be asked how much material of what specifications it sold to Saddam — compared with how much inspectors found in Iraq.

Questions in French about pulsed columns for plutonium extraction should be directed to Israel's SLPI; about the handling of spent nuclear fuel to the Société Nationale d'Exploitation de la Centrale Nucléaire de Dimona; about the handling of centrifuges formerly made by Ortec Industries SA in Dordrecht.

In Switzerland, investigators could ask about the handling of centrifuges for Lasec SA in Thun, and rotor equipment from Kvaerner.

In Belgium, look in on Line Belgonucléaire and Syntex, a Belgium company that, in 1981, sold the number of gas-diffusing components to enrich uranium against the numbers provided by the Iraqis in Germany, visited Maschinbau Dörfelbacher of Eppingen, and a Swiss, Air Products PLC in Cheshire.

India's Transpek Industries Ltd. may have answers about industrial chemicals that were precursors of mustard gas, a substance exported by thousands of innocent Kurds in Halabja. (As recently as last summer an Iraqi company used mustard gas to secretly import tons of sulfuric acid, a chemical used not just for rocket motors but for processing uranium hexafluoride.)

These companies may have been shipping components and materials to Iraq completely within their countries' export laws. The purpose of UN inspections to them would be to find out what shipments were made; through what parties; supporting what indigenous weapons-producing techniques; and how much of the shipments are as yet unaccounted for in Iraq.

My sources for this line of questioning are the same as or similar to those who blew the whistle in 1989 on Saddam's secret nuclear building, which the CIA then poorly probed, mistaking reporters and failed to investigate.

Before the Security Council gives the inspectors a green light, the French-Russian list for business as usual with the duplicitous Saddam, U.S. Representative to the United Nations Madeleine Albright should demand a thorough investigation report based on interviews and documentation from every company that has done or is doing weapons business with Iraq.

That is only one threshold; there is the human rights threshold to protect Kurds and Shiites effectively requiring Iraqis to show out their dictator-bully with the Baathist. After Clinton's speech early last year, Clinton & Co. got this one right. The president remained resolute after the tragic shootdown and is remaining the United Nations that Saddam's regime is unacceptable. We verifiers should heed.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Threat to France?

ROME — In the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the budget of Foreign Affairs was the occasion of Signor Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, giving utterance to an important discourse on the international relations of his country. He denied that the existence of a treaty with Austria and Germany was in any way a menace to France. On the contrary, they attached the very greatest importance to being on friendly terms with that country. Signor Blanc, however, declined Signor Barzila's invitation to publish the text of the treaty. Such a publication, he declared, would serve no good purpose.

### 1919: The Dantzig Issue

WARSAW — Poland at this moment is doing her utmost to reconcile herself to the fact that in all probability the Peace Conference will withhold from her the absolute ownership of the port of Dantzig. Though news here contin-

ues to be meagre, it is believed the best settlement that can now be hoped for is that Dantzig shall become a so-called free port under Polish sovereignty, and discussion of the matter proceeds for the most part on the assumption that this solution has been more or less definitely reached.

### 1944: De Gaulle Chosen

LONDON — [From our New York edition.] The French Committee of National Liberation, headed by General Charles de Gaulle, will be the authority to deal with liberated France. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today (May 3). Conversations are taking place between General Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander, and the French military command in London on detailed arrangements for the administration of liberated France, he said. There was some surprise, however, that such a definite diplomatic step should have been announced by Britain alone.

Questions Related To Saddam

DO YOU I THE INTERNATIONAL IN NEW YORK

Herald Tribune



## OPINION

# Their Unstinting Courage Is a Matter of My Pride

By Steve Twomey

WASHINGTON — Vierville-sur-Mer is a French village, but that overstates the case. It is perched on a scruffy bluff overlooking the Channel, and is so small — or was a decade ago, when I was last there — that your choices of a place to eat, drink and gab amount to one, if I remember right.

My wife-to-be and I wandered into that one place about half past ten on the night of June 5, 1984. We were its only American patrons, a fact that we did not advertise but that was evident to all as soon as we spoke our version of French. We ate and headed to the bar, where sat the postman, the handyman, the barkeep, a couple of others.

Soon, the clock slipped past midnight, unveiling the sixth of June.

It had been at about that hour, precisely 40 years earlier, when the sky over the Normandy countryside had begun filling with thousands of Americans and Brits, leaping out of an armada of aircraft, floating down to a land that was not their own. They had come to free it.

So had the thousands of other Americans who, a few hours later at dawn, stumbled out of landing craft beneath the Vierville bluff and onto a beach being cross-stitched by German machine guns, mortars and artillery. That beach would be known forevermore, even to the French, by its invasion code name, the name of a place in the American heartland, Omaha.

Many of the Yanks coming ashore were Virginians and Marylanders, because the 29th Division was among the attackers, and its main combat units consisted of two regiments of Maryland's National Guard and one of Virginia's.

And now, just past midnight four decades later, someone in the bar raised a glass. "To the Americans," he said.

We were confused. Which Americans? Had someone come in? The other patrons turned, arms raised.

And drank to the two of us.

I can't replay that moment without getting drunk. The gratitude of a room of Frenchmen for the selfless act of a distant people was so genuine that I wanted to hug them, to say it was nothing, although of course it was everything in the world to them.

In truth, I had no business taking any credit. I was slumming that night off the courage of others, having had nothing to do with liberating Europe from Hitler. I was merely a convenient stand-in, covering the 40th anniversary for my newspaper. The hero work had been done by my parents' generation.

We will mark the sixth of June again soon, and in a grand way, because this is

the 50th year since D-Day. I will be jealous, again. That is not an endorsement of war, but a longing for the clarity of that moment, for its sense of purpose and camaraderie.

We Americans have few such moments today. When do we pull together as they did? When does something happen now without divisiveness, without calls for a prosecutor or congressional hearings? Without lawsuits? Without someone saying what's in it for me or count me out?

Al, do you ever question the worth of what you did?

"Not D-Day," Al Ungerleider, 72, said from his home in suburban Burke, Virginia, on Friday. "Not the whole World War II."

On June 6, 1944, Al was an officer from Pennsylvania leading a platoon that seemed to hail mostly from Crisfield, Maryland. "It took me awhile to learn the language of the Eastern Shore," Al said, chuckling. "They had me puzzled."

But they hit the beach as one. "We went in," he said, "and did it." Al later went in and did it in Korea and Vietnam, too, but those events don't seem as unambiguous as the one 50 years ago. "Maybe that's the last time it felt completely right," said Al, who was wounded 12 days after the invasion began.

Felix, are you proud of it?

"Proud of it?" Felix P. Branham said. "I wouldn't take \$10 million for it. I was so proud to serve my country."

You can still hear Charlottesville in Felix's speech, although he lives in Silver Spring, Maryland, now. Many of his unit buddies were from Charlottesville, Virginia. He had known them since he was a baby, so it was especially hard to leave them behind in a cemetery in France. His unit landed in the first wave.

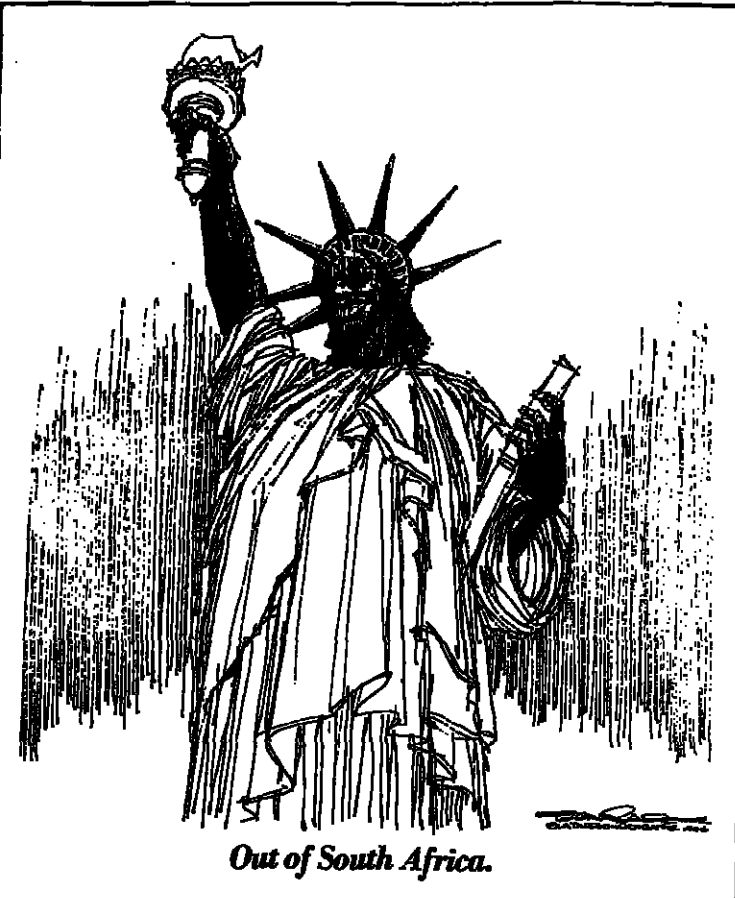
Felix got wounded 11 days into the invasion, got better and eagerly went back to fight. "I figured I hadn't done enough for the war," he said.

Al and Felix will go back to Omaha Beach in a few weeks, along with 222 other members of the 29th Division. They will gather at a monument to the 29th at Vierville-sur-Mer and remember.

They never forget, really. "I got memories that won't quit," Felix said. "I live D-Day every day. I make it a point. I don't want to forget what happened that day."

Indeed, so few days come now that have that day's unity and purity. So when the anniversary comes around, raise a glass and give a toast — to these Americans.

The writer is a local columnist for The Washington Post, in which this appeared.



Out of South Africa.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Asia After the Vietnam War

Regarding "For Southeast Asia, a Crucial Respite" (Opinion, April 29) by Marvin Ott:

The article represents one American's reading of history. The hard truth is that almost all the economic progress achieved in Southeast Asia dates from the departure of the Americans from Vietnam. Mr. Ott dwells on the contrast between the economic prostration of Vietnam and the marked economic progress in neighboring countries. But the fact is that Vietnam had virtually no bankable national economy during the stay of the French and the Americans. Economic progress came after political freedom in Vietnam. Furthermore, the Americans went into Vietnam in pursuit of their own strategic agenda, not to save Malaysia, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia and the Philippines.

D. G. NATH.

Coppet, Switzerland.

## Tunisia Stands Apart

Regarding the editorial "The Storm Over Algeria" (April 26):

The editorial contains unfair general-

izations about Tunisia. By describing the Tunisian government as "insecure," the editorial makes an inference that is hardly based on verifiable evidence. Its further claim that the last elections were "rigged" is unfounded.

The editorial lumps Tunisia together with the other countries of the region, which are described as suffering from "ill-run economies, a sky-high birth rate, too many unemployed young people."

But Tunisia's level of development sets it apart. Its economic performance is widely perceived as a remarkable success story. The International Monetary Fund, in a recent report, highlighted the "impressive strides" made by Tunisia "toward developing a vibrant, outward-looking economy."

The editorial also fails to point out that Tunisia has achieved a level of demographic growth akin to that of the European countries, with population growth last year of less than 1.9 percent. Without self-complacency, Tunisia feels confident in itself and its future growth and stability.

OUSSAMA ROMDHANI.

Washington.

The writer is director of the Tunisian Information Office in the United States.

## BOOKS

## WHAT THEY FOUGHT FOR, 1861-1865

By James M. McPherson. 88 pages. \$16.95. Louisiana State University Press.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THE central theme of this small book by the noted Civil War historian James M. McPherson is that soldiers on both sides of the line were highly motivated by patriotism and ideology. This may seem a more restatement of the obvious — we think of the Civil War, after all, as having been fought over great issues rather than mere territory — but in fact it is not. Most students of military behavior believe that male bonding in one form or another is the chief reason why soldiers fight; by contrast McPherson claims that "a large number of those men in blue and gray were intensely aware of the issues at stake and passionately concerned about them."

McPherson advanced this argument in the 1993 Walter Lynwood Fleming Lectures at Louisiana State University, published here "in a form only slightly altered from their oral delivery." Although the lectures stand confidently on their own, they are also part of an ongoing project, a book tentatively

titled "Why They Fought" in which McPherson plans to "explore the motives of Union and Confederate soldiers for enlisting and fighting in the Civil War."

He had not expected to find patriotism and/or ideology high among those motives, but the evidence he encountered in letters and diaries on both sides convinced him otherwise.

These were "the most literate armies in history to that time — more than 80 percent of Confederate soldiers and more than 90 percent of white Union soldiers could read and write," McPherson has read some 25,000 letters and more than 100 diaries, and has come away convinced that, although they constitute an imperfect sample of opinion in both armies, they are an accurate barometer of general sentiment therein. He writes in "What They Fought For":

"All of the quotations I have presented here were taken from uncensored private letters and diaries. These men were not posturing for public consumption. They were not looking back from years later through a romantic haze of myth about the war. They were writing during the immediacy of their experience to explain and justify their beliefs to family members or friends who shared or in some cases questioned those beliefs. And how snugly can we

smear at their expressions of willingness to die for those beliefs when we know that so many of them did just that?"

The language of many of these letters "may come across to this post-Postmodern age as mawkish, sentimental, hollow platitudes." Rebel officers and soldiers spoke of "the holy cause of Southern freedom," "death before Yankee rule" and "glorious destiny," while Yankees spoke in mirror image: "My glorious, glorious country," "that glorious cause," "sacrifice on the altar of liberty." What our cynical age cannot grasp is the simple truth: "Their words were not mawkish melodrama; they meant what they said."

As the passages just quoted suggest, what they said often sounded strikingly, eerily alike. One of the ironies of the Civil War is that soldiers on both sides ardently believed that they were fighting to reaffirm and secure the "heritage of liberty bequeathed to them by the founding fathers."

McPherson expected to find passions running strongest in the South, which at least in the early months of the war had a more clearly enunciated idea of what it was fighting for than did the North, and indeed he found emotion aplenty. But he also found it equivalent in the North, whose sol-

diers had a surprisingly clear understanding of the threats posed by secession.

On one issue the soldiers of the North were less clear. Due to "a mixture of racism, conservatism and partisan politics," many Yankees were less than enthusiastic about emancipation as a cause worth fighting for. Only by "fits

and starts" did they move "toward an eventual majority in favor of abolishing slavery as the only way to win the war and preserve the Union," and even by war's end their commitment to this cause was halfhearted.

McPherson presents his case for patriotism and ideology in both camps with a full awareness that

even so much evidence as is available to him is insufficient for final arguments, but he makes a persuasive case for his interpretation. He also makes the reader all the more eager to see his full work in progress come to fruition.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times		Last Week	
Fiction		Fiction	
1	THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield	1	12 CHARADE, by Sandra Brown
2	THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW, by Allan Folsom	2	13 LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE, by Laura Esquivel
3	REMEMBER ME, by Mary Higgins Clark	3	14 SLOW WALTZ IN CEDAR BEND, by Robert James Waller
4	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	4	15 THE TANGLE BOX, by Terry Brooks
5	LOVERS, by Judith Krantz	5	
6	THE COURTSHIP OF PRINCESS LEIA, by Dave Wolverton	6	
7	DISCLOSURE, by Michael Crichton	7	
8	THE ALIENIST, by Caleb Carr	8	
9	ACCIDENT, by Danielle Steel	9	
10	DANGEROUS GROUND, by Jack Higgins	10	
11		11	
Nonfiction		Nonfiction	
1	EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT, by Betty J. Eadie with Curtis Taylor	1	9 SOUL MATES, by Thomas Merton
2	THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	2	10 HEALING WORDS, by Larry Dossey
3	OLD SONGS IN A NEW CAFE, by Robert James Waller	3	11 WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES, by Charlissa Piakola
4	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berardi	4	12 WOULD'NT TAKE NOTHING FOR MY JOURNEY NOW, by Mary Higgins Clark
5	HOW WE DIE, by Sherwin B. Nuland	5	13 HAVING GUN, SAY, by Sarah and A. Elizabeth Delany with Amy Hill Hearth
6	21 LATE DIARY, by Zia Zia	6	14 THE HIDDEN LIFE OF DOGS, by Elizabeth Marshall Thomas
7	MAKES ME WANNA FLY, by Nathan McCall	7	15 SAVED BY THE LIGHT, by Dameron Brinkley with Paul Perry
8	DIPLOMACY, by Henry Kissinger	8	
9		9	
10		10	
11		11	

# The Woman Behind the Athenian

By John Newhouse

WASHINGTON — Each year has its milestones. The big one for 1994 is the 50th anniversary of the Allied landings on the beaches of Normandy. But another, as yet unremarked, is the anniversary of the birth of Pericles in 494 B.C. — an event, I concede, that has been ignored for who knows how long — two millennia, maybe.

Why bother now? The answer in Pericles' case must be "better late than never." We owe him a lot, although we cannot measure how much, since most of the literature in which he figured has not survived. We know that probably no one has ever ruled as wisely or as long with the consent of the governed. We know that he was the inspiration for and patron of the richest effusion of classical art.

Briefly, we know that Pericles defined and dominated an eponymous era that was the closest thing to a golden age that history reveals.

What is not widely known is that Pericles had a vivid, and for a time tumultuous, private life. Scholars disagree on details, but not on the main point. At considerable risk to his exalted position, Pericles shared not just his bed but his political life with a brilliant and beautiful woman.

Her name was Aspasia, and now, when female prime ministers are not an oddity, and diversity in high places is the fashion, her singular role in the classical legacy should be pointed up.

Aspasia was a political force, even though wives of the Athenian gentry were normally illiterate, sheltered and taken up with family and slaves. She was not even Pericles' wife. A divorced and aloof man in his early 50s, who never entertained or accepted dinner invitations, he fell in love with the much younger woman and she with him.

The affair was an utter anomaly, with scandalous overtones, most of which invited smears and hyperbole.

First of all, Aspasia was a hetaira, meaning that she belonged to a caste of high-class, cultivated courtesans. To take a hetaira into one's house, have a child with her and, worse still, make no effort to conceal her impressive intellectual skills and corresponding influence on her nightly consort's thinking — all of this was for many Athenians not just obscene but offensive.

As E. F. Benson wrote in the 1920s about Periclean Athens, "a flute-girl supplied occasional amusement, a wife supplied sons, and Athens in all the friendships and romantic companionships of life was a city of men."

Neither before nor after Aspasia did an Athenian woman keep a salon in her house, much less one to which the city's deepest thinkers and their pupils flocked. Among the notables with whom Aspasia discussed politics and philoso-

phy were Socrates and members of his cult. Socrates was known to have been deeply impressed by Aspasia.

And Plato, in his dialogue between Socrates and Menexenus, identifies her as the real author of Pericles' only famous utterance, the funeral oration for the dead in the early days of the Peloponnesian War.

Most experts reckon that Plato was just having some fun — using the dialogue to show that much of what passed for informed opinion in Athens had

come to see Aspasia as the clever one and the manipulator of the first citizen. And therein lay the problem. Al-

though Pericles was very grand, he did not lack enemies and critics.

The long peace with Sparta that he made and managed was hard on war hawks. Conservatives opposed what they saw as too much democracy and free thinking and too little respect for the gods or for values based on position and privilege. Before Aspasia came on the scene, Pericles' enemies had not managed to breach his defenses. Then, using her as a weapon, they attacked him full bore.

Plutarch describes how Aspasia was accused of procuring women for Pericles and turning his house into a brothel.

The charge, however absurd, probably had some resonance, since Pericles, unlike so many of his peers, was distinctly heterosexual. A comic poet named Hermippus attacked him for "erotic instability" in a play called "King of the Satyrs." The comic poets were the pack journalists of the period, and the theater was their channel for smearing and ridiculing the prominent.

Since Pericles was being effectively harassed through Aspasia, it seemed a good idea to attack other members of his tiny circle of intimates. One such was Phidias, Greece's greatest sculptor. Pericles had commissioned him to build the Parthenon, and in 438 B.C., about when Pericles's troubles began, Phidias was completing the huge gold and ivory statue of Athena for the interior of the temple.

Abruptly, he was accused of stealing some of the gold — a charge that would spatter Pericles, since he was in charge of such projects.

More serious, the poets had been hurling charges of impiety and blasphemy against Aspasia, and they now accused Phidias of the same crime. Phidias was vulnerable: Like Aspasia, he had broken new ground, in this case by carving likenesses of human beings

on Athena's shield. One of the likenesses, alas, resembled Pericles, the other Phidias himself.

"To carve recognizable people on the statue of the goddess," writes the classical scholar Donald Kagan, "was far too bold for the ordinary citizen, who was likely to consider it an act of hubris that could endanger the entire city."

Meanwhile, Aspasia's situation was growing more desperate. Any citizen of Athens could bring a legal action against another citizen, and it was Hermippus, one of Pericles' chief tormentors, who formally indicted her for impiety.

He may not have been acting on his own. By then, a commerce-based nouveau riche faction was forming, and one of its early leaders was a seller of hides named Cleon — a kind of Ross Perot of the day and a sworn enemy of Pericles. With his verses, Hermippus became Cleon's lackey.

According to Plutarch, "The people accepted with delight these slanders" against Aspasia and the others. But Pericles, he adds, got Aspasia spared "by shedding copious tears at the trial . . . and by entreating the jurors."

Exactly what befell Phidias is not clear, but he came to a bad end.

By one account he was put in prison and died there.

With religious fundamentalists in full cry, Pericles probably calculated that he would be able to save only one of the accused, and inevitably he used his power to save the woman he loved.

Pericles himself came through the attacks on him and Aspasia without lasting injury to his prestige or his power. The blasphemous trials occurred when Athens was at the peak of its glory. For its leader, it was the best of times, politically and personally.

A few years later, his long peace was shattered by the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War, swiftly followed by a plague. Aspasia was not blamed for the plague, but a few comic poets did accuse Pericles of arranging the war to divert attention from his Aspasia-related miseries. Some years later, Aristophanes picked up thatibel and used it in a play, "The Acharnians."

None of what occurred, including the decline of the city — and democracy that set in after the war began — came between Pericles and Aspasia. Their liaison lasted as long as Pericles did. He died in 429 B.C.

Aspasia made another strong, though less conspicuous, attachment. And Pericles was succeeded by Cleon.

Mr. Newhouse, a staff writer for The New Yorker, is guest scholar at the Brookings Institution. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

# Dining Out

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## A Laboratory for Mideast Peace

### Self-Rule Accord Is a Test, Palestinians Say

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — For Samah Qubaj, a computer programmer, the advent of Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho looms large, even though it will not come soon to the streets of Ramallah and other major towns in the West Bank.

"It will be a test for us — for the entire Palestinian nation," said Mr. Qubaj, 26. "We have to take up the challenge of those Israelis who said the Palestinians could never govern themselves. We have to prove we can."

When control of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho is transferred to the Palestinians in the next few weeks, it will cover only two small, relatively poor regions, and apply to less than half of the nearly 2 million Palestinians in the territories. But the experiment in self-rule is already the subject of immense curiosity and scrutiny for Palestinians and Israelis.

The reason is that Gaza and Jericho are about to become a laboratory for everything that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, have struggled to achieve since they shook hands at the White House in September.

At stake in the success or failure of the Gaza-Jericho accord are two concepts that are at the heart of any attempt to ease the enmity between Jews and Palestinians. One is Israel's offer to trade land for peace. The other is the Palestinian desire for a homeland free of occupation.

For Israelis, the evacuation from Gaza and Jericho marks the first time since the 1967 Middle East war that they have ceded territory with a large Arab population close to Tel Aviv in exchange for peace — a far different proposition than relinquishing the Sinai desert to Egypt in the Camp David accords. For the Palestinians, too, it marks the first time in more than a quarter-century that they have taken affairs into their own hands — a far different proposition than waging the six-year intifada, or revolt against Israeli occupation.

According to Israeli and Palestinian analysts, this grand experiment will take time for both peoples to digest. Although last year's agreement envisioned Palestinians holding elections and extending their control to the remainder of the West Bank by July 13, few now expect the timetable to be met. Some Israelis are calling for a pause of months, or even years, to see how the Gaza-Jericho experiment unfolds.

What lies ahead is a long period of the Palestinians' and Israelis' testing each other. The negotiations over just the Gaza-Jericho pullout took five months longer

than planned. By comparison, the problems of the West Bank are immense, with more than 100 Jewish settlements scattered among 1.2 million Palestinians and 250 roads between the West Bank and Israel.

"It's not a mystery," said David Kuttah, a Palestinian journalist and documentary film producer in Jerusalem. "This whole interim period is a test."

For Israelis, security is paramount. Ori Orr, chairman of the foreign affairs and defense panel in Israel's parliament and a retired general who is close to Mr. Rabin, said: "The big, big 'if' is whether the Palestinians can rule the area. The Palestinian police is not the question. The question is can the PLO take care of education, jobs, refugees and 800,000 people in Gaza."

The agreement will succeed "if the refugee in Jabalya sees some kind of light at the end of the tunnel," Mr. Orr said, referring to a Palestinian camp in the self-rule area. But if not, he added, "he can come again with a knife."

If terrorist attacks against Israelis continue, Mr. Orr said, "there will be no solution." Self-rule will remain in Gaza and Jericho only.

For Mr. Rabin, expanding self-rule in the West Bank represents a troublesome political calculation. While there is an overwhelming national consensus in Israel to exit Gaza, the country remains torn over the West Bank.

"Rabin and Peres are hurrying from Gaza and Jericho," Mr. Orr said. "They are not going to be so rushed about the next step. I don't think Rabin and our government can go in the same tempo, in the same speed, in the next step."

Ephraim Sneh, a Labor member of parliament who chairs the subcommittee overseeing the territories, said that "it is not feasible or desirable" to expand Palestinian control immediately to the rest of the West Bank.

Mr. Sneh expressed concern that the new Palestinian authority may fail to attract international aid unless it puts skilled management in place. Palestinian economists have complained lately that nations that pledged assistance have failed to deliver. But others point out that this is because the donors are not satisfied the money will be spent correctly.

"The money will not be allocated to organizations run in the old manner of the PLO in Beirut," Mr. Sneh said. While the Palestinian technocrats are qualified, he added, "I wonder if Arafat will let them work."

"I don't know how seriously his mind and his way of thinking has transferred from being leader of an organization to leader of a state."

"No one will miss Gaza," Mr. Sneh said, "but the Palestinians would be very stupid to make Israelis feel that leaving Gaza was a mistake."

## ISRAEL: Army Restricts Use of Force as Pact Nears

Continued from Page 1

protect the settlements in the Gaza Strip, according to the September peace accord.

The army has already shifted the bulk of equipment in the Gaza Strip since the redeployment began late last year, according to the Israeli press.

But no buildings have been handed over to the new police, and the army remains in charge of all installations.

Mr. Rabin has said the full redeployment of troops could take up to three weeks after the Cairo signing ceremony.

But the army chief of staff, Gen-

eral Ehud Barak, called for accelerated withdrawal.

He said he feared soldiers could be at risk because of a "lack of coordination between the army and the PLO."

An advance party of 1,000 Palestinian policemen will arrive in the occupied Gaza Strip on Thursday, a senior official in the future force said Tuesday.

The contingent, currently based at El Arish in the Sinai Peninsula, will form part of the 9,000-strong police force.

They will enter Gaza from Egypt via the Rafah border crossing. All are members of the Palestine Lib-

eration Army, the PLO's military wing.

Of the 9,000 Palestinian officers, 7,000 will be drawn from PLO troops throughout the Middle East and the balance from the West Bank and Gaza. Some police officers will patrol jointly with Israeli troops those roads used by both Palestinians and Jewish settlers, and others will be posted alongside Israelis at border crossings.

Palestinians suspected of attacking Israelis will be interrogated by Israeli police officers with Palestinian officers present, and Israelis suspected by Palestinians will be interrogated in Israel with a Palestinian police officer present, Israeli says.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

## RAJ: Families of Princes Feud Over Palaces and Gems

Continued from Page 1

lifestyle will no longer be available and the people won't have the same respect they used to have."

When the Maharajah of Jaipur, Sawai Man Singh II, visited London in the 1930s, a British newspaper headline beamed: "Luckiest Young Man Alive Comes to Britain — Vast Wealth — A Palace — And Two Lovely Wives."

Upon arriving at his Rambagh Palace in Jaipur after his wedding in 1940, the Maharajah's third wife, Maharani Gayatri Devi, described the glowing cream-colored edifice as the "setting for some fabulous and immense fairy tale."

Her private sitting room was filled with objects of art, which she detailed in her memoirs: "Small jeweled animals, rose quartz and jade, and curved daggers with white jade hilts carved to look like animal heads with jewels for eyes were displayed in glass cabinets. Jade boxes encrusted with semiprecious stones in floral designs held cigarettes, and heavy crystal bowls were filled with flowers."

For the family that spent its days drinking gin and tonics on the wide veranda, serving lavish meals at its 80-seat dining table and riding into the forests on tiger shoots, the fairy-tale existence has become a nightmare of accusations of theft, mismanagement and money-grubbing.

Most of the family's jewels, paintings and carpets are sealed in six strong rooms and 17 warehouses by orders of two courts; its

beloved Rambagh Palace has been turned into a hotel where guests willing to pay \$550 can spend a night in the former princess's former private suite; and the Maharajah's eldest son and would-be heir to the throne, Bhawani (Bubles) Singh, is recovering from a stroke that he says was at least partially brought on by the family bickering.

To understand how the high have fallen so low, one must examine the uneasy relationship between one of the most poverty-stricken nations in the world and its princely past. While London allowed the royal families to maintain their domains during British rule, the Indian government incorporated their kingdoms into the country after independence in 1947. In return, they were allowed to keep their titles, some of their palaces, many of their jewels and were granted monthly allowances called "privy purses."

But in the early 1970s, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi persuaded Parliament to enact a constitutional amendment stripping the maharajas, maharanis and nizams of their titles, privy purses and many of their land holdings.

About the same time, the Maharajah of Jaipur died after suffering a heart attack while playing polo in England. He left no will.

At the heart of the Jaipur court battles, as well as other courts of dozens of other royal families, is a legal debate over whether the eldest

son of a prince should inherit all of his father's property under the centuries-old law of primogeniture, or whether other siblings and wives should be given their share under more modern Hindu law.

As a result of the legal fray, most of the family's jewels, antiques and paintings have been sealed in strong rooms and storehouses for the past eight years, awaiting the outcome of cases that could take decades more to wind through the cumbersome Indian court system.

## KODAK: Buyers Line Up

Continued from Page 1

industry as the U.S. health care system undergoes reform. The reform of the system is also attracting foreign buyers because they have more experience operating in Europe's price-controlled environment, some aspects of which are already being adapted here.

Elf Sanofi SA of France, a part-owned subsidiary of Elf Aquitaine that has a research alliance with Sterling Winthrop to develop heart and cancer diagnostics, announced in Paris it was considering taking up its option to acquire the prescription sector of the subsidiary. It said the division had sales of almost \$1 billion. The acquisition would make Sanofi the company's 10-largest pharmaceuticals company.

Separately, Bayer AG said it was interested in the over-the-counter drugs, which would give the big German chemicals company back the trademark to its well-known aspirin in the United States, which it lost during World War I.

The Kodak move had been foreseen, but Mariola Hager, medical industry analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc., said she wondered whether its timing may have been pushed forward by Monday's announcement that Roche Holding AG of Switzerland would pay \$5.3 billion to Syntex Corp., a troubled U.S. drug company whose most profitable patents are running out.

"Once one big company makes a deal all the others follow more prudently than you expect. Three months from now may be too late," Ms. Hager said. "The whole industry is ripe for consolidation, and this is a field Kodak doesn't understand."

Ms. Hager said the large American drug companies, which have been coming money for the past decade in the world's least controlled and most lucrative market, are already being forced to compete by large managed care health companies that are expected to be the heart of President Bill Clinton's health reform program.



An aid worker trying to control a crowd of Rwandan refugees as they waited for rationed beans at a camp near Rusumo, Tanzania.

## U.S. Steps Up Efforts to End Rwanda Bloodshed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAIROBI — The United States stepped up pressure on Tuesday for regional action to end the bloodshed sweeping Rwanda, but attempts to broker talks between rebels and the rump government made no progress.

UN officers said Tuesday that troops dug in near the Kigali airport on the eastern outskirts of the Rwandan capital bled rebel headquarters in the former parliament building with a stream of mortar shells.

Twenty-one children and 13 Red Cross volunteers were killed on Sunday in the southern Rwandan town of Butare, the International Committee of the Red Cross said Tuesday.

Washington, responding to mounting criticism of the West and the United Nations for doing nothing in the face of one of the worst tribal massacres for generations, sent two envoys to the region.

The White House said that John Shattuck, assistant secretary of state for humanitarian affairs, and David Rawson, U.S. ambassador to Rwanda, would visit countries bordering Rwanda in an effort to broker peace talks.

But the latest diplomatic attempt

to stem the bloodletting appeared doomed. Rwandan rebels ruled out an early cease-fire on Tuesday and said a foreign force could not halt the bloodletting.

Jacques Bihugurura, head of international affairs for the Rwanda Patriotic Front, said at a news conference in Brussels that a cease-fire between the front and government forces would lead to more massacres.

"Stopping the hostilities between the hostile forces frees a part of the government army to increase massacres," he said.

The Tutsi-dominated front says the Hutu interim government was established illegally after the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a rocket attack on his plane on April 6.

Mr. Bihugurura said a new international force proposed by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali would be useless in stopping the bloodshed.

"The international community cannot stop the massacres," he said. "It is only the Rwandans themselves who can do this."

Mr. Boutros Ghali, who called on

the Security Council last week to adopt a more forceful approach to Rwanda, is trying to organize an African peacekeeping force that could be sent into that country with the dangerous task of restoring law and order.

The secretary-general said he planned to ask the heads of all African countries, except Rwanda's direct neighbors, to say quickly whether they were willing to contribute to such a force, and how many troops they could provide.

(Reuters, NYT)

displaced just on the other side of the border.

But the situation was still a "time bomb," she said.

Even as they struggled to accommodate the Rwandans, many relief workers said they were concerned that reports of renewed fighting between Hutus and Tutsis in neighboring Burundi might presage a new refugee crisis, similar to one six months ago that brought 250,000 Burundians into Tanzania, most of whom have since returned.

Mr. Perry said in a speech to the Asia Society. "We have to be prepared to help South Korea defend itself, as we have for more than 40 years. The defense secretary said that North Korea's potential battlefield advantage in manpower would be met with superior U.S. and allied weaponry."

Mr. Perry said that while there was no area of disagreement among Washington, Tokyo and Seoul on policy toward North Korea, he reported only "limited progress" in gaining China's help.

Mr. Perry's remarks appeared intended to stress American steadfastness in the tense diplomatic standoff over North Korea's suspected nuclear arms program. North Korea, he said, must not miscalculate Washington's political will, as it may have done in 1950.

"Today, there can be no confusion about the solidarity between the United States and South Korea and the resolve of the United States to defend South Korea," Mr. Perry said. "There can also be no confusion about the military preparedness of the combined U.S.-Republic of Korea military forces and their ability to decisively defeat any attack from the North."

Washington is pressing Pyongyang to allow full international inspections of its nuclear installations but also is holding out the prospect of "economic and political rewards for compliance."

Pyeongyang has agreed to only limited international oversight and testing during the removal of nuclear fuel from one of its reactors, scheduled for later this month.

In a statement distributed by the North Korean news agency Tuesday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman appeared to reject a request by the International Atomic Energy Agency for full access to fuel samples during the refueling operation.

The agency spokesman is raising an unreasonable demand for selecting, preserving and measuring some fuel at the time of the replacement of the fuel rod," the ministry spokesman said. Such measurement "can never be allowed" and the demand was proof of partiality against North Korea, he said.

Unless the North permits monitoring of removed fuel rods this month, Mr. Perry said Tuesday, Washington will go to the UN for the consideration of sanctions. The United States, however, has "no intention of being provocative," he said. North Korea's reference to an "act of war," he said, "is probably another example of excessive North Korean rhetoric, but as the secretary of defense, I have a responsibility to provide for the adequate readiness of U.S. military forces in the face of such threats."

"Our forces have been, and are, and will be ready to meet any contingency," he added.

## U.S. Warns North Korea Of Resolve Over Arms

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States will seek international sanctions, if necessary, to deflect North Korea from building nuclear weapons, even if the Communist regime views sanctions as an act of war, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Tuesday.

In a speech apparently designed to clarify U.S. policy and stress Washington's resolve, Mr. Perry said his recent trip to Asia had convinced him that the United States and South Korea were prepared to handle any military contingency.

"We cannot take any chances on this," Mr. Perry said in a speech to the Asia Society. "We have to be prepared to help South Korea defend itself, as we have for more than 40 years. The defense secretary said that North Korea's potential battlefield advantage in manpower would be met with superior U.S. and allied weaponry."

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CHINA: Alarm on Unrest

Continued from Page 1

entrepreneurs but left much of the rural sector poor.

The intense contrast between a rapid expansion of consumer consciousness and comparatively low incomes has caused some of the peasantry to lose their psychological balance and slide into crime, it said.

The countryside now has problems of murder, explosions, rape, prostitution, kidnapping of women and children and theft, the article said.

Local strongmen take advantage of the collapse of authority to become "village warlords, land warlords, water warlords and grain warlords," monopolizing resources to the extent that they became Mafia-like "black societies," it said.

The article said there was "absolutely rampant theft and robbery of important state engineering, oil field, electricity and water conservancy equipment, as well as railroad and highway material."

Last year pitched battles during about 600 clan feuds resulted in more than 100 deaths and injuries to about 2,000 people, it said.

An editorial that accompanied the article demanded a harsh crackdown against lawbreakers. "We must resolutely punish according to the law," it said. "Our hands must not be soft in the least."

While huge amounts have been spent on urban construction under the new economic policies, many farmers have been denied even modest payments for their crops and have lacked the money to buy pesticides, fertilizer and other materials.

China's average yearly urban income was 2,337 yuan (\$270) last year, 10.2 percent higher than in 1992, when adjusted for inflation. Rural income was only 921 yuan, or 3.2 percent higher.

(Reuters, AFP)

## Vote Count Is Stalled, but Not Mandela

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The first meeting of South Africa's new legislature was postponed until Monday because of delays in counting ballots cast in last week's first nonracial election.

But officials of the Transitional Executive Council, who announced the postponement Tuesday, said it would not affect the scheduled inauguration of the new president, who is expected to be Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, the following day.

The new National Assembly, authorities said, can meet in Cape Town on Monday, elect Mr. Mandela president and be in Pretoria the next day for the inauguration ceremony.

The council also said that the first meetings of the nine provincial legislatures elected last week, which were scheduled for Thursday, will be moved back to Saturday because of delays in counting ballots.

The Independent Electoral Commission said it had counted only 12 million ballots of a possible 22.7 million cast for the 400-seat National Assembly.

The ANC continued to maintain its commanding lead, with 62.5 percent of the total, followed by the National Party of President Frederik W. de Klerk, with 22.2 percent.

The Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, headed by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, was running third, with 8.3 percent. It was followed by the rightist Afrikaner Freedom Front, with 2.7 percent, the predominantly white liberal Democratic Party, 1.7 percent, and the militant black nationalist Pan-Africanist Congress, 1.3 percent.

The two-thirds majority the ANC had sought appeared to be out of reach, since it would have to win nearly three-quarters of the uncounted votes, assuming that all of the estimated 22.7 million eligible voters cast ballots.

A two-thirds majority in the legislature would have allowed ANC members to amend South Africa's interim constitution at will.

Trends in returns announced Tuesday by the electoral commission suggested that the ANC's majority was being trimmed slightly by Inkatha, whose vote share rose from 5.9 percent to 8.3 percent in 12 hours. The gain was attributed by analysts to results that continued to trickle in from Inkatha strongholds in Natal Province.

Chief Buthelezi charged Tuesday that there were "irregularities all around" in the national and provincial elections, but that he would reserve judgment on whether voters were free and fair until after the final results were known.

He said he was grateful that South Africa's first democratic election went peacefully, despite the alleged irregularities, and he indicated he would be willing to serve in a government formed by the rival ANC.

Under the constitution, any party receiving 5 percent of the vote is entitled to cabinet representation, and Chief Buthelezi has frequently been mentioned for one of the three deputy president positions or some other cabinet post.

A group of Commonwealth election observers reported that it found that the election was a "free and clear expression of the will of the South African people" and that the outcome was the result of a "credible democratic process, which was substantially fair."

the dismantling of apartheid has been fueled by more than common sense; it has been a pastiche of brilliant compromises. The most important was to create, for a period of at least five years, a government of national unity that would include all parties that won at least 5 percent of the vote in the first post-apartheid election. Behind this arrangement lies a new culture of reconciliation, built up over a decade from a standing start by whites and blacks committed to talking their way out of apartheid's blind alley.

Postcolonial Africa's greatest political problem has been how to accommodate the interests of disaffected ethnic minorities. Here in South Africa, two minorities — white Afrikaner settlers and black Zulu traditionalists — threatened for a time to wreck the transition. The inducement that brought all but the most extreme elements into the campaign was the realization that they did not have to win; they could have a share of power just by competing.

Some of this may sound sentimental; what is notable about South Africa's makeover is that it is made of much harder stuff. It has been one of the most intelligently managed political transformations in recent history.

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, South Africa's leading white anti-apartheid politician during the 1980s, remarked on television that what always bothered him about apartheid was its "massive assault on one's intelligence."

The idea that a bureaucracy could keep the people of the same country together by economic arrangements but entirely apart in all other realms, by testing the color of their skin and the kinkiness of their hair, defied common sense — never mind human dignity.

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the dismantling of apartheid has been fueled by more than common sense; it has been a pastiche of brilliant compromises. The most important was to create, for a period of at least five years, a government of national unity that would include all parties that won at least 5 percent of the vote in the







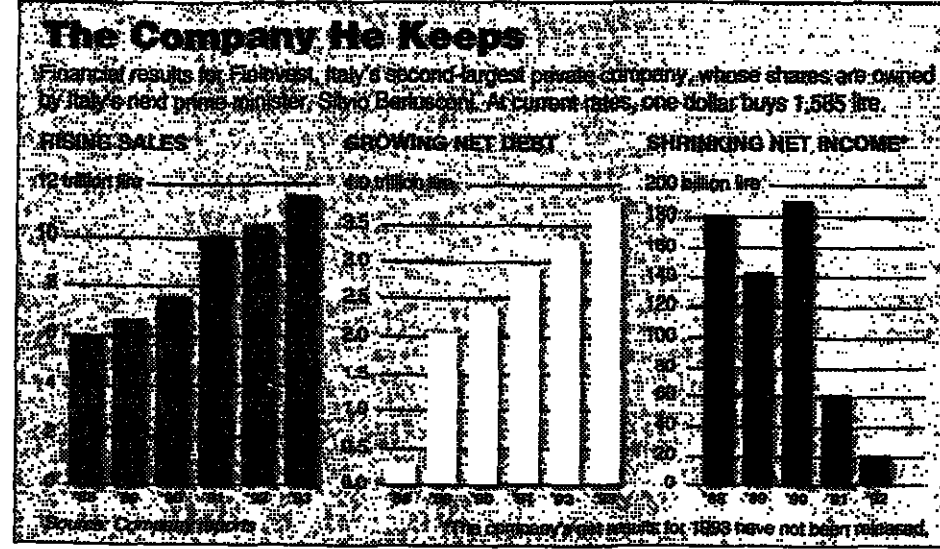
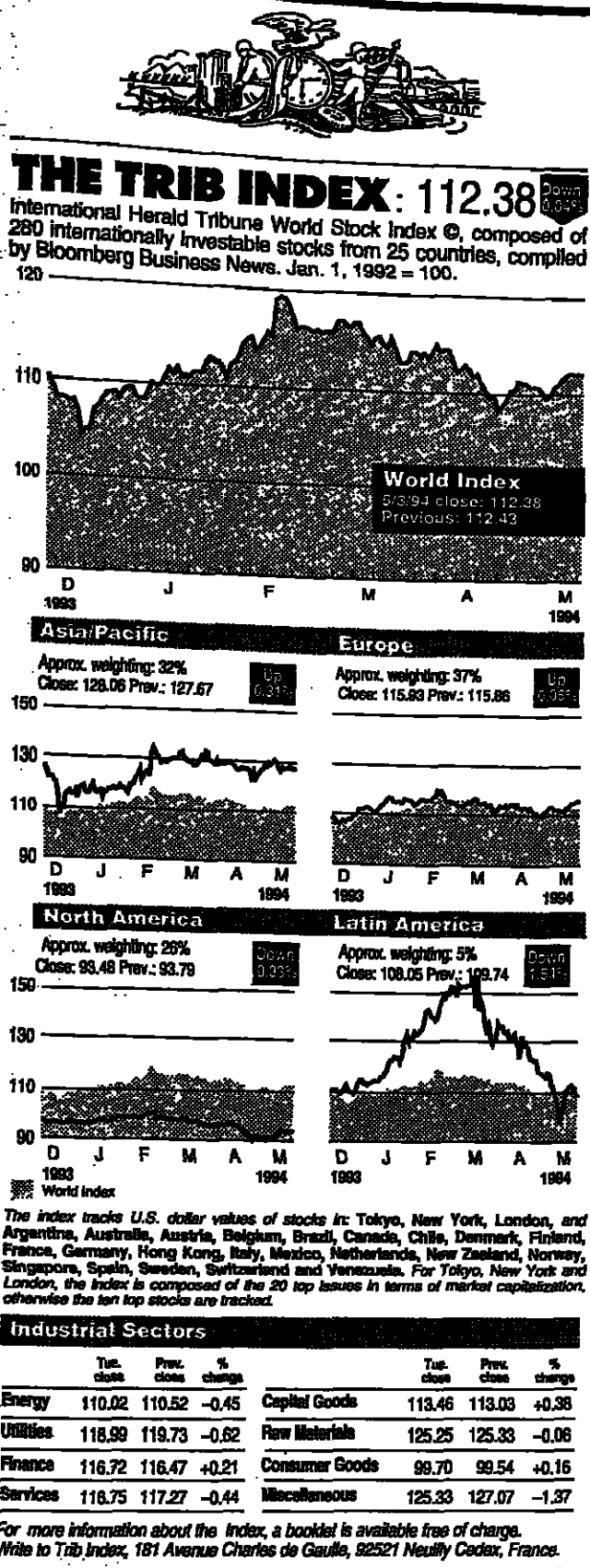




# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Page 9



## Murky Outlook at Fininvest

By John Tagliabue

ROME — With Silvio Berlusconi set to become Italy's next prime minister, his future seems clear. What is perhaps less clear is the future of the company he owns, Fininvest SpA.

While Mr. Berlusconi struggles to assemble a cabinet, Fininvest is struggling with \$2.3 billion of debt amassed during its heady growth years in the 1980s.

While his political aides work to transform Italy, Fininvest — whose \$7 billion in sales makes it Italy's second-largest nonstate-controlled company after Fiat SpA and Europe's second-largest media group after Bertelsmann AG of Germany — is struggling to transform itself.

This has put Fininvest at the heart of a bitter debate. After all, Mr. Berlusconi's critics say, isn't

his becoming prime minister a bit like Ted Turner, the head of Turner Broadcasting, becoming president of the United States and still keeping control of his television stations?

Actually, it's more than that. Fininvest, in addition to controlling roughly half of Italy's television market, controls the publishing houses Mondadori and Einaudi, 34 magazines, a few daily newspapers, financial services companies, a department store chain called Standa with 15,000 employees, and champion soccer, hockey and basketball teams.

To get Italy's economy putting again, Mr. Berlusconi, who stepped down as Fininvest's chairman to enter politics, has pledged to deregulate vast areas of business, from telecommunications to financial services to retail trade. The problem is

See BERLUSCONI, Page 11

## China Abstains from Key ADB Vote

By Jon Lidén

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD TRIBUNE

NICE — Annoyed over what it sees as an attempt by Western countries to put conditions on loans from the Asian Development Bank, China has abstained from voting on a doubling of the bank's capital, delegation sources at the bank's annual meeting here said Tuesday.

In doing so, China has opened up another front in what increasingly appears to be an East-West battle over how to develop the fast-growing Pacific basin region.

The move by China followed a decision by the United States to take a more active role in the bank,

ending its opposition to the capital increase but calling for a linkage between bank spending and social and environmental issues. The ADB has reached the ceiling of its lending capacity and is preparing to double its authorized capital to \$47 billion this year.

That U.S. turnaround, which was meant to be constructive, instead has polarized the bank's financing member countries, some officials said.

"It was meant to bring the bank forward, but it may turn out to be a step backward instead," an ADB official said.

Member countries have until May 22 to vote on the resolution

increasing the bank's capital, and 75 percent of the votes must approve the measure for it to go forward.

Mitsuo Sato, the president of the bank, said he was confident that the resolution would win approval, but he conceded that he would have to spend a lot of time mending fences in the months to come. He tried to minimize the importance of China's abstention.

"China has supported the issue of a capital increase, but not the linkage," Mr. Sato said. "By abstaining, it wants to make a point."

See ADB, Page 10

## Drug Companies Move Toward Consolidation

### Wave of Transactions Reflects Market Shifts

### SmithKline to Buy Prescription Concern

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The world's leading drug companies, under pressure as never before from falling prices and slowing sales, are reshaping themselves through takeovers and alliances.

The Anglo-American giant SmithKline Beecham PLC on Tuesday unveiled plans to buy the American drug distributor Diversified Pharmaceutical Services Inc.; on the same day, Eastman Kodak Co. announced plans to sell its drug unit Sterling Winthrop; and on Monday, Roche Holding Ltd. of Switzerland launched an agreed \$5.3 billion takeover bid for Syntex Corp. of the United States.

Analysts said the moves underlined the growing urgency among companies in the \$200 billion-a-year global industry to shore up profitability.

"We all know that the environment in which we work is changing rapidly," SmithKline's chief executive, Jan Leschly, said.

"The winners will position themselves to capitalize upon those changes. Those who fail to adapt will lose."

Analysts said more agreements like those seen this week were inevitable in the fragmented drugs industry, where the global leader, Merck & Co. of the United States, has a market share of less than 5 percent.

Prices of British drug companies rose sharply on London's stock exchange Tuesday in response to that prospect. SmithKline rose 23 pence to 413 pence (\$6.25) a share. Glaxo Holdings PLC gained 8 to 585, and Wellcome PLC jumped 21 to 545.

Companies such as Upjohn Co. and Marion Merrell Dow Inc. in America and Fisons PLC in Britain, which are struggling to replace aging drugs from a weak research pipeline, are seen as possible takeover targets.

But the industrywide shake-up will not be limited to the kind of full-fledged mergers that created SmithKline Beecham and Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. in the 1980s, analysts say.

Many companies will opt instead for alliances designed to spread themselves across the sector, from drug production to distribution.

SmithKline's purchase of DPS and Pfizer Inc.'s link-up with a so-called pharmacy benefit manager, Value Health Inc., also announced on Tuesday, have exactly this objective.

It costs an average of around \$250 million to bring a new pharmaceutical product to market. In a major report just out, analysts at Lehman Brothers calculate that the world drugs market would have to grow by 9.4 percent a year for the rest of the decade just to generate what it calls a "satisfactory" 10 percent return on investment in research and development.

In fact, however, Lehman predicts that sales growth will slow to 5 percent annually over the next five years.

Its conclusion, based on those numbers, is that the industry needs to save \$40 billion a year in costs — (Reuters, Bloomberg)

PHILADELPHIA — SmithKline Beecham PLC joined drug companies entering the managed health care field Tuesday, announcing plans to purchase Diversified Pharmaceutical Services Inc. for \$2.3 billion in cash.

Diversified, based in Bloomington, Minnesota, manages prescription drug benefits for 11 million people in the United States.

London-based SmithKline Beecham, whose U.S. headquarters is in Philadelphia, also reached a six-year agreement for exclusive rights to disease management data from health management organizations, or HMOs, owned by Diversified's parent company, United HealthCare Corp. SmithKline is the world's third-largest pharmaceutical company, with 1993 sales of \$9.1 billion.

"The pharmaceutical market is changing in the United States," said Joe Riccardo, an industry analyst with Bear Stearns & Co. Pharmaceutical benefit management companies such as Diversified will play an increasingly important role in the selection of prescription drugs, he said.

The union with SmithKline Beecham will enable Diversified to market its pharmaceutical and medical diagnostic programs outside the United States, United HealthCare's chairman, Dr. William W. McGuire, said.

The pharmaceutical maker gains a foothold in the growing managed-drug benefits field, an industry which has expanded fivefold since 1989 and now covers 50 million people in the United States, according to SmithKline Beecham.

SmithKline Beecham products will also be available at a discount to consumers involved in Diversified drug benefit plans, Mr. Riccardo said. Drug spending on behalf of Diversified customers totaled almost \$2 billion last year and involve 30,000 pharmacies across the United States.

In a similar move Tuesday, Pfizer Inc., the pharmaceutical firm, and Value Health Inc., a managed health care provider, said they had entered into a \$100 million joint venture.

Pfizer and Value Health said that their joint venture, funded equally by both companies, will develop health-care businesses focusing on diseases such as cancer, diabetes and heart disease. The venture will also form businesses related to high-cost medical procedures, like transplants and joint implants.

In another part of the deal, Pfizer products will be assured positions on Value Health's lists of approved prescription drugs. Value Health will also develop programs designed to encourage use of Pfizer products.

The New Jersey-based pharmaceutical maker Merck & Co. started the trend last year when it bought a mail-order drug company, Medco Containment Services Inc., for \$6 billion. Medco also manages drug benefits plans.

## MEDIA MARKETS

### The Highway to Where?

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — Not even the most brilliant engineers of the information superhighway know its final destination or how it will get there, but some of them are trying to draw a road map. No easy task for a network delivering information on demand through 500 television channels.

Who really wants that much? How would someone at the end of a terminal choose what he wanted anyway? Or is this cliché just a bunch of hype? Answers are beginning to emerge, and the cross-cultural linkups are nothing ever seen before.

Whatever shape it takes, the system will be broader than France's successful Minitel, which probably will go down in history as a commercial pioneer in interactive communications. But the Minitel appears to have both the logic and the limits of a long, straight French route nationale, offering computer access to users for everything from train schedules to off-color conversations but essentially a service to provide information from data banks or, at most, a link to another interlocutor.

Its impetus is largely public, as befits a child of a European state phone monopoly, while the U.S. version grows out of interactive private pleasures, notably computer games played by phone. Ensuring that the network can access libraries and reaches schools is a priority of the current administration.

Multidimensional if experimental networks are already being organized in America. Silicon Valley's hometown paper, the San Jose Mercury News in California, is offering articles on demand to network subscribers. Time Warner Inc. has wired up a section of New York City with 150 channels as a straightforward experiment in communications technology, while ironing the bugs out of another center to serve 4,000 households in Orlando, Florida, with a data bank containing the

equivalent of 500 movies, which up to 1,000 subscribers will be able to call to their home screens.

In the Saguenay region of Quebec, a consortium of five companies is planning cabled access next year for 34,000 Canadian households to tap bank accounts, order from shopping catalogues, see movies on demand, make individual computer linkups, and even play the provincial lottery. The sponsors have very little idea whether the customers really want all these services by wire in their homes, and this is a marketing test to find out.

Several dozen of the most advanced brains and the deepest business pockets gathered recently for an annual conference on such questions, organized by the show-business newspaper Variety and by Wertheim, Schroeder & Co. Wertheim, Schroeder is one of the increasing number of Wall Street investment houses with expertise in the field of what Reed Hundt, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, called the global information infrastructure.

They agreed on only one thing: The highway is coming, and any business that refuses to admit it faces bankruptcy. The convergence of technology is already under way in telecommunications, warned Raymond W. Smith of Bell Atlantic Corp., who is searching for smaller deals following the failure of his company's proposed merger with Tele-Communications Inc., the largest cable television company in the United States.

Mr. Smith's model was the already familiar integration in offices everywhere of the telephone, the fax machine, the computer, and the office copier, "which will merge into one system," he predicted, along with the companies that now produce them.

In due course, he said the combination of fiber-optics, microprocessors, digital switches and video

See HIGHWAY, Page 12

## Founder Of Hyundai Bows Out

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Chung Ju Yung, founder and chairman of the Hyundai conglomerate, said Tuesday he would retire from business and spend the rest of his life farming.

"I am making a clean break with the group," he said.

Mr. Chung's announcement came days before he was to face an appeals court trial on charges of diverting \$60 million in company funds to his 1992 presidential campaign. He was found guilty of the charges and sentenced to three years in prison by a lower court.

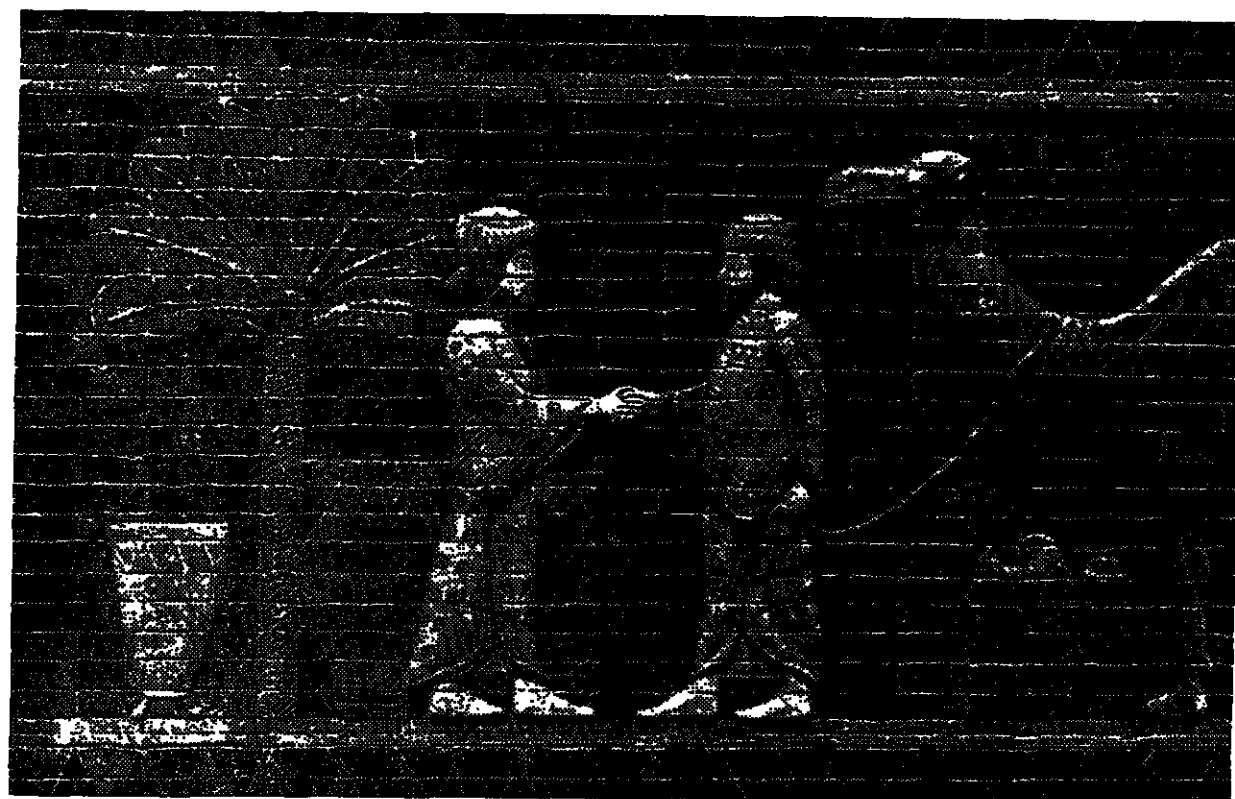
Since losing in the 1992 presidential elections as a distant third, Mr. Chung has been under government pressure to retire from Hyundai as well as politics.

Hyundai officials have complained that they have suffered from alleged government retaliation as a result of Mr. Chung's refusal so far to leave Hyundai.

They argue that Hyundai has unfairly been denied preferential government loans available to other businesses and banned from securing funds by issuing bonds in both the domestic and foreign markets.

Hyundai produces cars, computers, ships, semiconductors and electronic goods. (AP, AFP)

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## MARKET DIARY

Dollar Tumbles  
As Fed Is Absent

**Bloomberg Business News**

**NEW YORK** — The dollar fell to a six-month low against the Deutsche mark and slumped toward record lows against the yen Tuesday as traders questioned the U.S. government's commitment to defending its currency.

The dollar slid to 1.6370 DM Tuesday from 1.6474 Monday and to 101.00 yen from 101.65, hovering close to the postwar record low of 100.35, set last August.

The dollar fell to 1.3958 Swiss francs from 1.4020 francs and to 5.6108 French francs from 5.6410 francs. The pound slipped to \$1.5135 from \$1.5155.

The Federal Reserve intervened to support the dollar against the mark and yen on Friday, but the central bank has made no such effort since, traders said.

"People don't think the Fed is serious about defending the dollar," said Chris Logo, international economist at Chase Manhattan Bank. "As long as it's orderly, the Fed seems willing to let the dollar fall."

Analysts said the suspected Fed would buy dollars against only if stock and Treasury bond markets go into a tailspin.

Until then, the dollar is likely to suffer as more traders lose faith in the U.S. currency, traders said.

"There's real anti-dollar sentiment out there right now," said Dave Glowacki, a trader at NBD Bank in Detroit. "No one wants to buy it."

The dollar's decline accelerated after the Treasury secretary, Lloyd Bentsen, resumed pressure on Japan to reduce its trade surplus with the United States.

"Bentsen's tough talk on Japan indicates that the administration isn't going to defend a certain exchange rate," said Amy Smith, currency-market strategist at IDEA, a consulting firm.

The dollar often falls when the U.S. turns up the heat on Japan, as traders bet that the government will resume calls for a strong yen. The dollar fell as much as 20 percent last year after the government hinted that a strong yen would curb Japan's trade surplus by making the country's exports more costly.

Signs of life in the German economy also weighed on the dollar, traders said. The country's economic ministry said March industrial output figures for western Germany were revised to show a gain of as much as 3 percent after a preliminary report Tuesday showed a 0.8 percent decline.

With stronger growth, the Bundesbank will be under less pressure to cut interest rates, a move that usually makes mark-denominated assets less attractive.

"The dollar is a hot potato right now," said David Dursi, a trader at Bear Stearns & Co. "People buy it, lose a little money, and get rid of it. No speculators are interested in holding onto it for any amount of time."

The most heavily traded NYSE issue was Syntex, which finished steady at 33 1/2. The stock had surged Monday in reaction to the announcement that Roche Holding will buy the drug maker.

Shares of Time Warner surged 3 1/2 to 39 1/2 in active trading amid speculation that the entertainment company's largest shareholder, the Bronfman family of Canada, would soon increase its nearly 15 percent stake in the company. About 3.9 million shares of Time Warner changed hands, about three times the average daily volume.

The Bronfmans, who already control Seagram Co., may be considering a sale of all or part of their \$9.7 billion stake in DuPont Co. in order to finance a \$55 per share acquisition of Time Warner, traders said. (AP, Bloomberg)

**U.S. Stocks**

New York Stock Exchange outpaced gains on a 11-to-10 ratio. Volume on the Big Board was 291.89 million shares.

Stock buying enthusiasm was dulled by weakness in the Treasury bond market, where the yield of the benchmark 30-year issue rose to 7.35 percent from 7.33 percent Monday.

The bond market was weighed down by an increase in the government's leading economic indicator for March. Bond traders tend to read the potential for inflation into reports of economic growth, and inflation erodes the value of fixed-income securities.

Via Associated Press May 3

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

4000

3800

3600

3400

3200

3000

2800

2600

2400

2200

2000

1800

1600

1400

1200

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NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

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## Dow Jones Averages

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# Electronic Arts, Broderbund Scuttle Merger

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SAN MATEO, California — Electronic Arts Inc. and Broderbund Software Inc. on Tuesday terminated a proposed \$400 million merger that would have created the world's largest video game and home software company.

Broderbund will pay Electronic Arts \$10 million for promising the breakup after it failed to secure changes in the terms of the stock deal announced in mid-February. Both companies said the decision to end the merger was mutual, and they blamed recent declines in their stock prices.

The announcement surprised some analysts and investors because the acquisition was seen as the easiest way for Electronic

Arts to expand its business from video game software into the fast-growing educational software market.

"Electronic Arts needed the acquisition to get into a business that it has had a difficult time entering," said Keith Benjamin, an analyst at the brokerage Robertson Stephens.

Electronic Arts stock was down \$1.25 late in the day to \$20.50, while Broderbund's was up \$5.00 to \$39.75.

Electronic Arts, based in San Mateo, California, is the nation's leading maker of video and computer game software. Broderbund is a consumer software company that offers a selection of products for use in homes, schools and small businesses.

The two companies, with combined revenues

of \$394 million last year, control 17.5 percent of the fast-growing consumer software market.

The merger had prompted talk of similar deals in the \$5 billion software industry as the fight for dwindling retail space intensifies. Computer giants such as Microsoft Corp. and WorldPerfect Corp. have recently announced their entry into consumer software, posing threats to traditional leaders in the field.

Some investment houses, including Cowen & Co. and Robertson Stephens, said they viewed Broderbund shares as worth buying despite the breakup, and upgraded their ratings on it.

(Reuters, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

# HIGHWAY: Drawing the Map for the Information Road to Where?

Continued from Page 9

will become a similar seamless web known as the information superhighway—and the companies providing these elements will have to cement their business relationships in just the same way Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp. swallowed up their suppliers or converted them into commercial vassals.

Whether telephone or cable companies will emerge as the common carrier is an open question. Mr. Smith said phone companies had unmatched expertise in switching, billing, and delivering to individual consumers—or "eyeballs" as they are known in the cable trade. Gerard M. Levin, chairman of Time

Warner, argued that the phone company's classic pairs of copper wires "just can't cut it" in carrying video signals, and that cable therefore would lead the way.

But both agreed that, as Mr. Levin put it, "content is king." Taking that theme, Mr. Smith predicted that "the brand-name purveyors of information will drive the system" because viewers tend to stay with the familiar and tested names.

New ideas also produce new words. With the arrival of cable, broadcasting added to "narrowcasting" some time ago to describe the specialized news, sports, entertainment, educational, and other specialty channels on cable in America. Interactive television will

be something called "point-casting," important to advertisers because they will be able to focus their messages on individual users who have chosen material from an advertiser's marketing area.

Other panelists suggested such things as combining airline reservation networks in travel agents' offices with videos of the world's 1,000 leading vacation destinations so customers could choose their destinations at the point of sale. Experience suggests, however, that everyone is in for surprises. BellSouth Corp. offered doctors channels to link them with specialists for interactive diagnosis and discovered that the physicians really wanted news on the latest devel-

opments in their field (managing government, and finance).

But surfing across 500 channels offers no quick fix, so how can this video on demand actually reach the consumer without "surfing" him? Some kind of editor must have to operate in between the network's switches, matching each viewer's subject interests with what's available to provide a virtualized menu. That, though, came from Christine Heiner, chairman of Playboy Enterprises, which is deep into interactive television and knows a thing or two about satisfying the special tastes of its subscribers. From generation to generation, some things never change.

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## Delay of Stock Issue Marks Setback for Indian Companies

**NEW DELHI** — The government's decision to postpone a \$1 billion equity offering of Indian companies, the country's international telephone company, sent stock prices lower Tuesday.

Brokers said the withdrawal constituted a big setback to the efforts of Indian companies to raise equity in the overseas markets.

The Bombay Stock Exchange national index slipped 0.45 percent, to 1,797.67, while the Bombay Stock Exchange index lost 1.53 percent, to 3,673.51.

"Prices plunged as soon as the market heard the government's decision," said Srinivas Subramanian, head of HG Asia in India.

About 20 percent of VSNL was to be placed with international investors via global depositary receipts this week. The receipts were to be priced between 1,400 rupees and 1,600 rupees (\$44.00 to \$51.00), but most of the bids were much lower, government sources said.

"There was an element of overpricing in the issue and they obviously could not sell it," said Navinder Sahni, an analyst with Martin Partners.

Government sources blamed weak overseas equity markets for the VSNL issue's inability to draw a higher price.

The issue would have been the first attempt by a state-owned company to raise capital overseas. It was expected by analysts to be a test of foreign interest in India's markets.

Roadshows for the issue, which was to be placed by Kleinwort Benson Securities and Salomon Brothers Inc., began April 11 in Hong Kong, traveled through Europe and ended last week in the United States.

Some analysts said the issue could have brought the asking price three or four months ago, when world stock markets were rallying.

VSNL "was looking to raise too much at a time when India and worldwide markets are pretty weak," said Paul McKenzie, an analyst with Credit Lyonnais.

Kleinwort Benson and Salomon Brothers said the issue would have been fully subscribed if the price were lowered to between 1,100 and 1,200 rupees per share.

"We found widespread global interest that justified the sale," said Alex Graham, head of capital markets at Salomon Brothers in London. "It was the company's decision to postpone the sale."

"This is really bad news for India," said Tony Singh, with the London-based brokerage Cresvale. "There were so many other Euro-issues from India which were hoping to ride on the back of VSNL's success."

Indian companies are planning to raise more than \$9.0 billion on international markets this year. Privately held Indian companies have raised some \$2.6 billion on international equities and bond markets last year, as they took advantage of overseas financial institutions' approval of the country's economic reform program.

The withdrawal raises questions about how India will now raise money for planned telecommunications projects.

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(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

## Callback Services Hang Up Japan

By Steven Brull  
International Herald Tribune

**TOKYO** — Japanese bureaucrats, who seemingly try to regulate everything from styles of student hairdos to the right to bid on construction projects, have temporarily given in to an upstart group of American companies offering cut-rate international telephone services.

Several thousand subscribers have signed up for so-called callback services, marketed here by about 10 small American companies, which offer rates less than half those charged by Japan's international telephone carriers.

With callback systems, users generally dial a number in the United States, hang up after it rings once and then wait a few seconds for a computer to call back and provide a dial tone. They can then make a call virtually anywhere in the world at discount rates.

Although the callback companies' presence in the Japanese market was minuscule, Kokusai Denzetsu, Japan's main international phone company, petitioned the government in January to take action.

The complaint, also signed by Japan's two other international carriers, International Telecom Japan and International Digital Communications, charged that callback systems unfairly exploited international telephone regulations that make a practice of not charging for uncompleted calls.

The petition also said the systems tied up circuits and deprived the companies of revenue. AT&T Corp. made a similar appeal to the U.S. Federal Communications Commission last year, but the companies are still operating.

Officially, Japan's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is still studying the issue. But administrators admit they are at a loss how to respond.

"We have to establish a new regulatory system, but we haven't got any specific ideas," said Hirokazu Suda, director of the ministry's tariff division. "The situation is the same in other countries."

In France and Germany, where callback companies are also attempting to make inroads, authorities have expressed concern, but regulators in Britain appear untroubled

by the new services. American officials, trying to balance the interests of major carriers such as AT&T and the upstart companies, are sitting on the fence, Mr. Suda said.

"This is a victory of the deregulated telecommunications industry in the U.S., which has spawned innovative technology," said Toshio Kawakami, president of the callback marketer USF Pacific Inc.

Callback operators say their success is due solely to the high rates charged by phone

MCI Communications Corp. and other companies.

In Japan, such resellers do not exist. They are not prohibited — in fact, the postal ministry would like to encourage such businesses. But they do not exist largely because a group of legislators who are close to the labor unions of the dominant domestic phone company, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Co., instructed the ministry not to require carriers to offer volume discounts to resellers. Not surprisingly, none of the carriers has made any such offers voluntarily. This is the pseudo-deregulation.

"If KDD wants to compete, they can reduce their prices," said Mr. Suda, the ministry's tariff director. "But KDD does not want to compete directly, even though we often tell them to consider lowering their prices to deal with the present situation."

There is little dispute that callback services are getting a free ride on the international circuits of major carriers during the few seconds it takes for a computer to trace the source of the incoming call.

"It's a form of piracy," Chuck Goto, an industry analyst at S.G. Warburg Securities, said.

Callback operators say systematic exploitation of the regulations is nothing new. They point out that answering machines, including one marketed by AT&T, have for years allowed users to determine whether they have any messages waiting for them by the number of times the phone rings — meaning they can hang up if there aren't any and not be charged for the call.

Still, most of the callback operators say they would be willing to pay a reasonable rate to cover the cost of the uncompleted call.

"We're not interested in free-riding on a long-term basis," Mr. Kawakami said.

KDD, though, says it is not interested, arguing that accepting payment would be an endorsement of the services and that it would have to install expensive equipment to monitor the charges. Instead, KDD wants the companies to use more expensive toll-free numbers to route calls to the United States.

Japanese companies share in the revenue from these numbers.

**'We have to establish a new regulatory system, but we haven't got any specific ideas.'**

Hirokazu Suda, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

companies outside the United States. It clearly has come in spite of the systems' method of operation, which can be described as cumbersome to use when sending a facsimile message from a computer, for example.

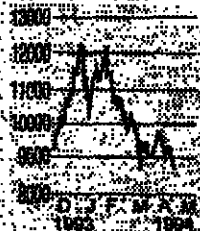


These problems, along with the lingering uncertainty about their eventual legal status, have prevented operators from advancing into markets more quickly. But for a growing body of corporate and individual users, the prospect of cutting international phone bills in half is irresistible.

"If both the U.S. and Japanese markets were equally deregulated and cost-competitive, the niche for these services would disappear," said a U.S. official who asked not to be identified.

In fact, callback services have been made possible because of deregulation in the United States and been made successful by what might be called pseudo-deregulation in Japan.

KDD, the Japanese long-distance company, charges only slightly more than AT&T does for calls between Japan and the United States, and the difference largely reflects the rising value of the yen. But callback operators survive by reselling international circuits they have leased at volume-discount rates from

### Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
					
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997		1993 1994 1995 1996 1997		1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	
Exchange	Index	Index	Index	Prev. Close	Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,572.13		10,797.70	-1.87
Singapore	Straits Times	2,514.58		2,296.19	+0.63
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,194.20		2,047.90	+0.18
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	Closed		19,570.21	
Kuala Lumpur	Borncomasia	1,674.02		1,654.50	+1.18
Bangkok	SET	1,258.51		1,256.67	+0.84
Seoul	Composite 2000	917.65		899.26	+0.19
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,886.36		5,777.48	+0.90
Manila	PSE	2,537.35		2,666.44	-1.82
Jakarta	Stock Index	469.34		461.81	+1.22
New Zealand	NZSE 40	2,086.25		2,068.15	+0.60
Bombay	Nadex India	1,797.47		1,805.26	-0.45

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International World Times







## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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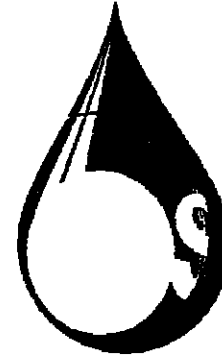
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Class A-2	17.71	Class A-2
Class B-1	17.71	Class B-1
Class B-2	17.71	Class B-2
Class C-1	17.71	Class C-1
Class C-2	17.71	Class C-2
Class D-1	17.71	Class D-1
Class D-2	17.71	Class D-2
Class E-1	17.71	Class E-1
Class E-2	17.71	Class E-2
Class F-1	17.71	Class F-1
Class F-2	17.71	Class F-2
Class G-1	17.71	Class G-1
Class G-2	17.71	Class G-2
Class H-1	17.71	Class H-1
Class H-2	17.71	Class H-2
Class I-1	17.71	Class I-1
Class I-2	17.71	Class I-2
Class J-1	17.71	Class J-1
Class J-2	17.71	Class J-2
Class K-1	17.71	Class K-1
Class K-2	17.71	Class K-2
Class L-1	17.71	Class L-1
Class L-2	17.71	Class L-2
Class M-1	17.71	Class M-1
Class M-2	17.71	Class M-2
Class N-1	17.71	Class N-1
Class N-2	17.71	Class N-2
Class O-1	17.71	Class O-1
Class O-2	17.71	Class O-2
Class P-1	17.71	Class P-1
Class P-2	17.71	Class P-2
Class Q-1	17.71	Class Q-1
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هكذا من الأصل







## SPORTS

## Homers Galore: Are Baseballs, or Players, 'Juiced Up'?

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Seven years later, the mystery remains unsolved.

"There's no rhyme or reason to it that we've ever been able to identify," said Scott Smith, the Rawlings executive who is in charge of the world's No. 1 baseball, the "juiced up" ball.

The utterance that refrain throughout the 1987 season, and has resurfaced it again this season in fielding what has probably been a Rawlings record for the number of telephone calls in any April.

That's because major league baseball has another mystery on its hands. Baseballs are flying out of batters' hands in record numbers, and people are searching for reasons why.

This has become a whodunit because everybody's doing it. There were 708 home runs in April, 210 more than were hit in the equivalent number of games at the start of last season.

The average of 2.22 a game was much higher than last April (1.58) and higher even than the record-setting season of 1987, when batters hit 2.0 a game in April.

But it is not only the numbers that have managers, players, television commentators and fans talking about the "juiced up" ball. It is also the sight of home runs from hitters not noted for power; of seemingly mis-hit balls soaring into the stands; of blasts to the opposite field, and of multiple-homer games by the likes of such relatively obscure players as Karl Rhoads and Todd Hundley.

Some say the ball is livelier, or "juiced up" to use the common baseball terminology, and that major league baseball wants it that way.

Others cite the inferior quality of pitching, the warmer-than-usual April weather and the improved ability of hitters overall.

Whatever the reason, the numbers are indisputable.

This year's April average projects to 5.035 home runs for the season, compared with 4.458 in 1987, but if the trend that prevailed that season and last season is followed, the average will rise as the season progresses.

In 1987, the 2.0 April average became 2.12; last season the average went from 1.58 in April to 1.78 at the end.

An increase in home runs during the course of a season is not surprising because hitters tend to hit more home runs when the weather is warmer. Some baseball people cited a warmer first month than usual as a reason, perhaps even the primary reason, for the startling increase in home runs this year.

"April was warmer than normal everywhere," said Sparky Anderson of Detroit, the senior manager in the majors.

"We had winds everywhere. Usually, when you go into Boston, the wind is blowing dead in. When we were there, it was blowing dead out. In New York, Chicago and Texas, it was blowing dead out. It's been blowing out here, too."

All the factors, real and imagined, contributing to the dramatic increase in home runs have also produced a marked increase in runs scored, too, and not just on home runs.

Teams scored 3,319 runs in April's 319 games, compared with 2,875 in the equivalent number of games last season. That's an increase of 15 percent. Hits were up 5 percent and walks 7 percent.

The increase in walks would seem to support the contention of many in baseball that poor pitching has contributed to the increased offense, perhaps it's also a reflection of what some pitchers maintain is a shrinking strike zone.

"There are some pitchers who say the umpires are stingy with the strike zone so they have to put the ball down the middle," said Joe Torre, the St. Louis Cardinals' manager.

"Even if that's not so, they are putting the ball down the middle. Expansion has watered down the pitching."

If anyone doubts the plunge in quality pitching, check a few games from the New York Yankees' schedule last week. Oakland pitchers walked 10 batters in one game, with Todd Van Poppel taking credit for six of them in only two-thirds of an inning.

A few days later Seattle pitchers walked 12; then the Yankees' pitchers,

led by Jim Abbott, took their turn, walking 10 Oakland batters.

So combine poorer pitching with warmer weather, and the increase in home runs and runs should be less mysterious, right? Only if the game's Sherlock Holmes presented no other evidence.

They do, of course. Some present the baseballs as Exhibit A. No one has actually proved that the 1994 balls are "juiced up," the phrase of choice of baseball broadcasters everywhere (no in-joke or film clip would be complete without utterance of the phrase).

No one has duplicated the Rawlings quality control test in a bid to show that the balls are livelier, but some managers and players have reached that conclusion nonetheless.

"I go by judging the outfielders," said Tom Kelly, the Minnesota Twins' manager. "Outfielders have been chasing balls all their life. When the ball goes up, they run for a spot. They have a pretty good idea where the ball is going to come down."

"I've seen outfielders go for the ball, and all of a sudden they change their angle and go back five or seven or

eight strides from where they thought the ball was going to be."

After home runs reached a record high in 1987, they plummeted the next season, from 4,458 to 3,180, a decline of 29 percent, and slipped 3 percent more the following season.

The plunge made the record year even more of a mystery. Smith, the Rawlings man, said the materials, the specifications, the manufacturing process and the testing process haven't changed in any way since the company began making the balls for major league baseball in 1976.

Rawlings did move its plant from Haiti to Costa Rica in 1990, supplying its first baseballs from there for the 1990 World Series, then for the 1991 season, but Smith said that didn't change anything.

"Whether the ball is made in Costa Rica or St. Louis," Smith said from his office in St. Louis, "it still has to meet the same specifications." Furthermore, the number of home runs dropped from 1991 to 1992 before rising last season.

The weight of the ball, Smith said, remains between 5 and 5 1/4 ounces, and it measures between 9 and 9 1/4 inches in

circumference. If the ball were wrapped tighter, as some people suggest, more yarn would have to be used to make the ball large enough, and that, in turn, would make the ball too heavy.

Two managers, Phil Garner of the Milwaukee Brewers and Jim Leyland of the Pittsburgh Pirates, are among those who don't think the ball is different.

Leyland opts for the weather as the most significant reason for the increase. Garner also cites the weather, but his primary factor is the hitters themselves.

"It's time to give credit to some of these good young hitters who are coming into their own," he said. "There are bigger, stronger guys than there were 10, 15 years ago, and there are more of them."

"For some reason we don't want to give credit for baseball being better," he said. "We want to blast it for being worse. The last five years or so, look at how many quality players have come into the league. The 10 years I played, we didn't see that many quality players come in."

Garner was speaking of established hitters like Frank Thomas, Ken Griffey Jr. and Juan Gonzalez, but consider the

even newer players, rookies for the most part, who previously weren't around to hit home runs.

In April, Carlos Delgado of Toronto hit eight home runs; Manny Ramirez of Cleveland, Bob Hamelin of Kansas City and Javier Lopez and Ryan Klesko of Atlanta hit six each; Greg Pirtle of Seattle and Eduardo Perez of California five each and Jeffrey Hammonds of Baltimore hit four.

Players generally are using lighter bats with thinner handles, the idea being that they can get the bat into the hitting zone faster. The faster the swing, the farther the ball will go with good contact. In addition, many players are willing to risk a strikeout in an effort to hit a home run.

"I see an all or nothing approach to hitting," said Willie Randolph, the Yankees' third base coach. "I see the head of the bat flying through the zone."

Expanding that theme, Garner noted that "we like sheer, raw power in our society. We like the in-your-face athletic prowess. That's what home runs are. I asked my 15-year-old son why he's basketball player. He said it's not the shoes but

it's a great way to do in-your-face stuff."

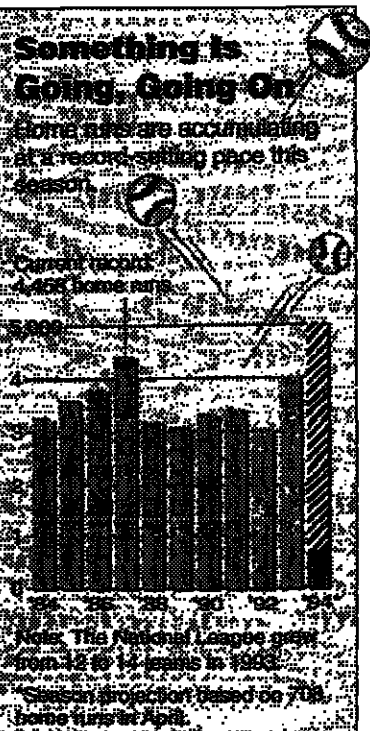
"It's a great show-me-up sport," Garner said. "The home run is in your face. They throw their bat and strut their stuff. That's in your face."

In April, 51 players hit two or more home runs in a game. Last April that number was 25. Two players did it twice last year; six did it this April.

Then there is the difference in the number of home runs some players hit last April and this. Todd Zeile of St. Louis went from 0 to 7; Jeff Kent of the New York Mets, 1 to 8; Steve Finley of Houston, 1 to 7; Tim Lincecum of Los Angeles, 2 to 8; Scott Cooper of Boston and Julio Franco of the Chicago White Sox, 1 to 7; Karl Rhodes of the Chicago Cubs, 0 to 6.

Players also have been hitting more opposite-field homers, though no statistical service has data to show the increase.

In probably the most bizarre development, amid the proliferation of home runs and runs, two pitchers, Kent Mercker of Atlanta and Scott Erickson of Minnesota, pitched no-hitters. The major leagues had not had two April no-hitters in 25 years, since 1969.



## Senna's Body Flown Home

The Associated Press

BOLOGNA — Doctors performed an autopsy Tuesday on the body of Ayrton Senna as investigations continued into the crash that killed the three-time Formula One champion on the seventh lap of Sunday's San Marino Grand Prix.

José Botafogo Gonçalves, the Brazilian consul in Milan, said the coffin bearing Senna's body would be flown from Bologna to Paris on Tuesday evening, then put aboard a flight to São Paulo, Senna's hometown. It was expected to arrive in Brazil Wednesday morning.

The so-called "black box" computerized data-logging system from Senna's Williams Renault and that of the Simtek Ford driven by Roland Ratzenberger were being examined by their respective teams in Britain. The findings will be reported to the sport's governing body, FIA, which has scheduled a top-level meeting Wednesday in Paris.

Ratzenberger, an Austrian rookie driver on the Grand Prix circuit, was killed the day before Senna died.



In Tokyo, a Japanese woman laid another wreath Tuesday on the front of the McLaren Honda that Ayrton Senna drove in the 1992 Formula One season. The racing car was displayed as part of a memorial at the Honda Motors company's headquarters.

## SIDELINES

## Rams Take Step Toward Moving

ANAHEIM, California (LAT) — The Los Angeles Rams officially informed the city of Anaheim on Tuesday that they are terminating their lease for Anaheim Stadium, effective Aug. 3, 1995.

Exercising the escape clause in the 30-year lease signed in 1990 freed the Rams to negotiate to move elsewhere, possibly one of the cities that failed to land an NFL expansion franchise.

• The Kansas City acquired quarterback Steve Bono from San Francisco to back up Joe Montana, obtained from the 49ers last year. (AP)

• Jean Paul Van Poppel of the Netherlands won Tuesday's ninth stage of the Tour de Spain, while Tony Rominger of Switzerland, who finished back in the pack, retained his overall lead of more than four minutes. (AP)

• Glenn Robinson, the Purdue All-American, announced he will forgo his senior year to enter next month's NBA draft. (AP)

• Seve Ballesteros resigned as a member of the Ryder Cup Committee because he has publicly backed a potential venue for the 1997 tournament in Spain. (Reuters)

• John Daly, after playing all four rounds at the Masters with Ian Woosnam: "Woosnam and I are talking about marriage. He says it's the longest relationship he's ever had."

## Sharks and Canucks Triumph

The Associated Press

The San Jose Sharks and Vancouver Canucks opened their second-round series in the best way possible: winning on the road.

The Sharks, who in the first round beat the Western Conference's top seed, Detroit, resumed their playoff run Monday night with a 3-2 victory in Toronto.

The Canucks opened their conference semifinal with a 6-4 triumph in Dallas, having advanced to the second round with an overtime victory in Game 7 at Calgary, the Pacific Division winner.

Both series resume Wednesday night.

In Toronto, Johan Garpenlov scored the tie-breaking goal with 2:16 to play, as all five San Jose skaters on the ice touched the puck. A pass from Igor Larionov, who had scored the Sharks' first goal, gave the Swede a quick shot into the open side of the net behind goalie Felix Potvin, who had three shutouts in the first-round series against Chicago.

Potvin had his shutout streak ended in 127 minutes, 9 seconds. In Dallas, Martin Gelinas got the

game-winner by scoring off a face-off with 4:39 to play.

Nathan Lafayette won the face-off and passed the puck directly onto the stick of Gelinas, whose 25-foot shot flew past goaltender Darcy Wakulak's stick side. The

## STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

Stars had rallied from a three-goal deficit to tie at 4 on Mike McPhee's rebound shot at 16:03 in the third.

• Bruce McNall has agreed to sell a majority interest in the Los Angeles Kings to two telecommunications executives, Jeffrey Suddick and Joseph Cohen.

Suddick is chairman and chief executive officer of IDB Communications Group, Inc. Cohen is the founder and principal architect of the Madison Square Garden network in New York and co-founder of the USA cable network.

The sale agreement includes provisions creating a company to build a state-of-the-art sports arena in the Los Angeles area.

Bank of America agreed to finance the much-delayed transaction, according to a statement issued by the Kings and Strick

Krantz & Co., a financial relations firm.

• In a battle of undefeated teams in the world championships in Italy, Canada came back from a 1-0 deficit with two goals in a 1:48 span mid-way through the third period to stun Russia, 3-1, on Monday night. Olympic champion Sweden continued its surge with a 4-1 victory over the Czechs.

The tournament moves to Milan on Wednesday, with Team USA facing a tough quarterfinal against Russia and Sweden playing Italy. On Thursday, the Czechs play Canada and Finland will meet the winner of the Germany-Austria contest that was played late Tuesday.

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## New Look Cubs: It's Blue on Blue

The Associated Press

The Chicago Cubs ended a tradition, not their losing streak.

For the first time at Wrigley Field, the Cubs wore something besides white uniforms. Instead, they trotted out in blue jerseys, but the change in look didn't change their

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

luck as they lost, 9-0, Monday night to the Cincinnati Reds and John Smiley's two-hitter.

The Cubs dropped to 0-11 at Wrigley this season, making them the only team in the majors without a victory at home, and set a team record for most consecutive home losses. The 1974 team lost 10 in a row in Chicago.

"A guy could cry, but that's not going to do anything," said the Cubs' manager, Tom Trebelhorn.

Bret Boone homered and drove in four runs for the Reds. Smiley struck out six, walked three and dropped the Cubs to 6-17, the worst record in the majors.

The NL record for most consecutive home losses is 14, set by the Boston Braves in 1911. The major league mark at the start of a season is 17, set by the 1913 New York Yankees.

Phillies 7, Padres 2: Lenny Dykstra, forced to leave Sunday's game after banging his back against the center field fence, hit doubles in his first three at-bats as Philadelphia handed visiting San Diego its fifth straight loss.

Dykstra was expected to miss the game, but bounced back. He also drove in two runs, scored twice and stole two bases.

Danny Jackson pitched a six-hitter, walking none and striking out nine.

Giants 10, Mets 3: Mark Portugal tripled in two runs and singled during a nine-run third, and pitched seven shutout innings, allowing just two hits, as San Francisco won easily in New York.

All runs against Bobby Jones were unearned because of a two-out error by shortstop Jose Vizcaino.

Matt Williams drove in two runs with his major league-leading 12th homer, Portugal tripled in his two and Todd Benzinger singled in two as the Giants combined six hits, two errors and two walks.

Expos 10, Dodgers 5: Montreal,

playing at home, took advantage of two mistakes in a five-run fifth to beat Los Angeles for its sixth straight victory and 11th in 12 games.

Ken Hill gave up three runs on four hits in the first inning, but retired 20 of the next 21 batters. The Expos got 19 hits. They took a 6-3 lead in the fifth when Kevin Gross failed to cover first base on a grounder, then reliever Omar Daal threw to an uncovered base.

## Gibson Strikes Anew, in 10th

The Associated Press

Kirk Gibson loves the chance to be a late-inning hero.

His three-run homer, as a pinch hitter in the 10th inning, gave the Detroit Tigers a 10-8 victory Monday over the visiting Texas Rangers in the lone American League game.

The Rangers scored four runs in the ninth to tie, then got another in the top of the 10th to go ahead, 8-7. That was the score when Gibson came to bat for Chris Gomez with two on and one out.

Tom Henke's first two pitches were high fastballs, and Gibson swung at both, missing badly.

Henke briefly considered a forkball on 0-2, but decided to stick with the fastball. Again it was high, out of the strike zone, but this time Gibson drove the pitch over the opposite field wall for his fourth homer of the season.

"I guess I probably should have thrown him a forkball, but that's just hindsight," Henke said. "He hit a good pitch. He just flicked his bat at the ball, and I thought it was a fly ball. In any other park, it probably wouldn't have even made the warning track."

Gibson pumped his fist as he rounded the bases, a celebration similar to the ones after his World Series homers off Goose Goslin in Detroit's clinching victory over San Diego in 1984, and Dennis Eckersley, in Los Angeles Game 1 triumph over Oakland in 1988.

"It's a great feeling to be able to do that for your teammates," he said. "We could have been really good. That's the type of thing everyone wants to do."

The victory gave Detroit its first three-game winning streak this year.

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## Cleopatra Cat

See what fun literature can be!  
Next time we'll talk Balzac — "The  
Human Comedy!"  
*New York Times Service*

The Last Poets were formed in Harlem. After an exiled South African poet named Willy Kearsley visited a writers' workshop and said: "This is the last age of poetry and essays. Guns and rifles will take their place." Some students said, "That's what we are, the Last Poets," and started rapping, a style of spoken language that descended from inmates' prison toasts. Then came Gil Scott-Heron ("he was a student of ours, we gave him a crash course"), Grandmaster Flash, Kurtis Blow and the second generation ("they were nappin' while we



"What's called rap today is a dog biting its tail," Jallal says. "A body without a head. Which is probably why it's a commercial failure. It's a dog biting its tail." So we also know where the buds are supposed to be. We laid down the foundation. The one who paves the path has to use a machete. People who come later just walk along the paved path. They don't have to do any work, we've done the work. The

"He was in the right direction but he needed us to do the proper translations," Jafari replies. "He had to settle for whatever was immediately available, current, with a name. To get to the Last Poets he would have had to bypass all the agents and everybody and send some cats into the streets to find us. He was too entrenched in show business. But he was a fan of ours. He said he had three influences on his style of dress—Slurp, the Last Poets and himself. So the Last Poets were an inspiration for Miles Davis and Miles was as hip as you can get. We were born in bebop, raised in doo-wop and we ran the hip pin-point."

Pop star Michael Bolton says that an L.A. jury that handed down a verdict against him was "not capable of grasping what the case was about." The jury decided that Bolton's 1991 hit, "Love Is a Wonderful Thing," was in part plagiarized from an obscure 1966 song by the Isley Brothers. The jury said the Isleys should get 66 percent of the song's profits, and 28 percent of the earnings of the album on which it was released. Bolton, who said he would appeal, testified that he had never heard the earlier song. The jury thought otherwise.

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



<h3>North America</h3> <p>A chilly rain will fall from New England into the Midwest Friday and Saturday will be mainly dry and cooler in the Northeast. The Plains and Southwest will be mostly clear Thursday. Showers will reach the Plains Friday and the Midwest Saturday. Rain will move into the Desert Southwest.</p>	<h3>Europe</h3> <p>A slow-moving storm will continue to hold Britain, Ireland and Athens Friday. Damp, chilly weather will continue late this week from Moscow to London and Paris. Saturday will have mainly dry, seasonable weather. Spain and Portugal will have dry, warm weather. The British Isles are possible by Saturday.</p>	<h3>Asia</h3> <p>Cool weather from Beijing, Seoul Saturday will give to much warmer weather over the weekend. Tokyo have showers Thursday and Friday. Seoul and Taipei Friday into Saturday. remnants of a tropical cyclone will bring local showers and rain to Hong Kong Thursday and Friday.</p>
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Middle East						Latin America						
	Today		W	Tomorrow			Today		W	Tomorrow		
	High	Low		CF	CF		High	Low		CF	CF	
Buenos Aires	21/70	18/61	pc	22/73	16/61	dc	Buenos Aires	22/71	13/55	pc	25/77	16/61
Caro	23/73	10/50	pc	24/75	12/53	pc	Cancun	21/68	20/58	pc	22/70	20/58
Jerusalem	13/58	8/48	pc	21/70	5/48	pc	Managua	21/70	17/52	pc	21/70	17/52
San Jose	19/66	11/52	pc	21/73	12/53	pc	Mexico City	21/69	20/57	pc	22/70	20/58

Asia	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
	°C	°C	°C	°C
Bangkok	35/36	23/73	34/83	26/77
Beijing	15/59	8/46	sh	15/65
Hong Kong	27/80	23/73	27/80	23/73
London	35/55	27/80	34/53	24/72
New Delhi	37/68	27/80	38/72	26/79
Seoul	18/84	9/48	sh	15/81
Shanghai	32/80	12/53	31	13/65
Singapore	31/49	22/71	31/49	23/73
Taipei	33/82	17/82	sh	27/83
Tokyo	20/86	18/64	sh	21/70

Algers	25/77	18/81	s	23/73	16/91	pc
Cape Town	23/73	12/53	s	20/66	10/68	pc
Cassablanca	11/70	13/55	s	22/73	15/59	pc
Conakry	20/62	16/52	pc	28/77	11/53	pc
Lagos	29/84	26/78	r	31/68	26/70	pc
Nairobi	21/70	12/63	pc	22/71	13/65	pc
Tunis	24/73	11/52	s	22/71	12/53	s

North America						
Anchorage	10/50	2/35	pc	12/53	2/35	pc
Atlanta	22/71	15/58	r	19/79	14/57	pc
Boston	19/66	8/46	pc	10/50	5/46	r
Chicago	19/68	9/48	pc	16/81	4/29	pc

Denser	21/70	8/46	pc	20/68	5/41	sh
Detroit	17/62	8/46	c	18/61	8/43	c
Honolulu	28/84	22/71	c	23/84	22/71	pc
Houston	23/84	18/86	t	23/84	18/86	pc
Los Angeles	22/71	14/67	pc	20/68	13/65	pc
Miami	32/88	23/73	s	31/88	23/73	pc
Minneapolis	18/46	7/44	pc	17/62	4/39	s
Montreal	18/61	4/39	pc	16/61	3/37	sh
Nassau	29/84	23/73	pc	30/88	23/73	pc
New York	14/67	9/48	r	18/61	11/52	r
Riverside	36/67	21/70	e	11/68	17/62	vr

**ACROSS**

1 Spring runner  
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9 Dieter's measure  
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14 Delete-key function  
15 TV tease  
16 Golf ball's position  
17 Sadaka and Simon  
18 "Falstaff"  
22 Marked down  
23 "The Woman of the Dunes" author  
24 It's big in London  
25 Hard or soft approach  
27 Scout's group  
30 Quatrain's pattern  
35 Saville snack  
36 Sister of

**Solution to Puzzle of May 3**

LASH EDGAR BRAT  
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 38 ——— Harl  
 37 Underdress  
 38 ——— "Do It"  
 (Porter tune)

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### Solution to Puzzle of May 3

LASH EDGAR BR  
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marine fish

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Guam	818-872	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica*		
Hong Kong	800-1111	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador		
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Japan*	0039-111	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Guyana**		
Korea	009-11	Norway	800-190-11	Honduras**		
Korea***	11*	Poland**	06710-480-0131	Mexico***	95-800-462-42	
Malaysia*	800-0011	Portugal*	05017-2-286	Nicaragua (Managua)		
New Zealand	000-911	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama		
Philippines**	105-11	Russia (Moscow)	155-2642	Peru*		
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Singapore	800-0111-111	Spain	900-99-00-11	Uruguay	00-04	
Sn Lanka	430-430	Sweden**	020-795-611	Venezuela**	01-01-11	

Taiwan*	0080-10228-0	Switzerland*	155-00-11		
Thailand*	0051-991-1111	U.K.	0500-69-0011		
		Ukraine*	84100-11		
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Austria*	022-903-011	Bermuda*	1-800-872-28		
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Bulgaria*	00-1800-0010	Cayman Islands*	1-800-872-28		
Croatia*	99-39-0011	Costa Rica*	1-800-872-28		
Czech Rep.	00-420-00101	Denmark*	001-800-572-28		
Denmark*	8001-0010	Jamaica*	0-800-872-28		
Finland*	9800-100-10	Neth. Antil.	061-800-872-28		
France*	194-0011	St. Kitts/Nevis*	1-800-872-28		
Germany*	0130-0010				
Greece*	00-800-1311	<b>AFRICA</b>			
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Iceland*	999-001	Gabon*	004-00		
Ireland*	1-800-550-000	Gambia*	001		
		Kenya*	0800-		
		Liberia*	799-79		
		South Africa*	0-800-99-01		
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Turkey*	00-800-12277				
U.A.E.*	800-121				
<b>AMERICAS</b>					
Argentina*	001-800-300-1111				
Belize*	555				
Bolivia*	0-880-1112				

[illegible]

هكذا في الأصل